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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.



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3. Any person who pays his or her own subscription to The Guide during this period is entitled to submit one title for each year paid for.
4. Any person who sends in a friend's or neighbor's subscription may submit a title for each year paid for. Should this be a new subscription, then the new subscriber is also entitled to submit a title for each year paid for.
5. Subscriptions will only be received in this contest at the regular rates of \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years.
6. Titles will only be accepted when accompanied by subscriptions.
7. Titles must be written on a separate sheet from the subscription order, and signed with the name and address of the sender.
8. The judges of the contest will be the Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the President of the United Farmers of Manitoba, and a third party to be selected by these two.
9. No member of the staff of The Grain Growers' Guide, or their immediate families, will be allowed to judge or compete in this contest.
10. The Guide guarantees fair and impartial treatment to all candidates, and reserves the right to change the rules of the contest at any time for the protection of both contestant and the paper.
11. Should more than one contestant submit the same title, the first one received will be awarded the prize, but no contestant will be awarded more than one prize.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Our Ottawa Letter

Progressive Motion to Secure Change in Rules to Allow Them Move Amendment to an Amendment on the Budget Defeated.—Proposals for Senate Reform.

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

PROLONGED discussion over the immigration estimates, in which Western Progressives took a prominent part, and which resulted in the holding over of \$1,800,000 of the total vote; discussion also on titles, decorations, etc.; Senate reform; a national coal supply; and the income exemptions featured the proceedings of the House of Commons during the week. It is a long time since such sustained opposition has been offered to a vote as that encountered by the minister of immigration. For the most part opposition centred chiefly around the proposed grant of \$10,000 a month for ten months to the Canada Colonization Association.

Whatever may be said for the merit or the lack of merit in the proposed expenditure, the discussion at least demonstrated that before any proposal carrying with it appreciable expenditure can expect to get through it must be supported on strong grounds. The House has evidently decided that it means what it says on the matter of economy, and it requires something more than the assurance of a minister that a certain expenditure is justifiable.

Outside the immigration discussion, private members motions supplied the most interesting features of the week. J. F. Johnston tried in vain to secure the consent of the House for the appointment of a special committee to confer with the speaker respecting the advisability "of adopting a rule of the House that would provide that an amendment to an amendment be allowed on the motion that the speaker leave the chair for the House to resolve itself into committee of supply or ways and means." In short this was an attempt to secure a change in the rules so as to enable the Progressive group to move an amendment to the amendment on the budget. Mr. Johnston contended that the rule has been adopted when there were only two parties in the House and that it should now be altered to meet the new situation.

It is at this stage of the proceedings that the groups in the House endeavor to set forth by motion their position on the tariff. In practice it works out that the leader of the official opposition gets the speaker's eye first and moves an amendment. Last session Mr. Crerar tried to set forth the Progressive position by moving an amendment to the amendment, but the speaker ruled it out, the general contention being that it was contrary to British practice and to the rule of the Canadian parliament since confederation. The prime minister opposed the Johnston motion on the ground that as the practice of 50 years had shown the rule to be wise it should not be changed. Mr. Fielding opposed it on the ground that any group in the House had ample opportunity to set forth its views when the House goes into committee of supply. Mr. Meighen held that even if there were British precedent for the change that was not sufficient reason for its introduction into Canada. A. B. Hudson supported the motion on the ground that it was warranted by the practice in the British House of Commons. The motion was defeated on division.

Mr. Denis' motion for an elective

Senate drew from Mr. Fielding one of the most important contributions to the discussion of Senate reform that the House of Commons has heard in many years. Mr. Fielding expressed himself as opposed to an elective upper chamber, believing in the appointment system, but instead of having the Senators all nominated by the Dominion government he would have half of them nominated by the provinces for a term of ten years, they to be eligible for a second term. He would place the age limit at 80 years. He would not disturb the pre-



E. N. Hopkins

Progressive candidate in the Moose Jaw federal by-election. Mr. Hopkins is one of the farming pioneers who preceded the railway into the Moose Jaw district. He was one of the fighters in the cause of the farmers in the days when lack of organization placed them at the mercy of monopoly. He helped to found the S.G.G.A., and was one of its presidents. He is the candidate of the Progressives because he believes that the Progressive party is absolutely necessary to secure justice and well-being for the Canadian West.

sent senators considering that they had a kind of vested right in that position, but he would give them the right to retire at 75 on a pension equal to two-thirds of their indemnity. One of his reasons for opposing an elective upper chamber was that he is afraid that it might rival the House of Commons, or even exceed it in importance, as has actually happened in the United States. He does not want the Senate to be more than a guard against hasty legislation.

W. F. Maclean supported the general idea of Senate reform, but he considered the paramount question to be that Canada should have the right to amend her own constitution. Other Dominions that had received their constitutions after Canada got hers, have that right. To use the words of the member for South York: "Australia has it; South Africa has it; New Zealand has it." Of special importance was his reference to the lack of Progressive representation in the upper chamber. "One of the unfair features of the present constitution of the Senate," said Mr. Maclean, "is that it does not represent the group system. Hon. gentlemen to my left, members of the Progressive party, represent, I think, it is, 65 votes in the House of Commons, but with the possible exception of one senator, who has declared that he supports their views, they had no representation in

the Senate. That is not a fair condition and it should be rectified in some way. Any group that goes into politics in this country is entitled to representation in both chambers, and I do not see how, under the present system, they can be represented, unless they obtain control of the government of the country." The debate was adjourned.

Income Tax Exemptions

J. Archambault secured the passage of a resolution to the effect that the income tax law should be amended to increase the exemption for each child from \$300 to \$500, and that a father of five children under 18 years of age should be exempted altogether, if his income is less than \$5,000. Mr. Fielding refused to commit himself more than to say, "I will consider what he has asked for." The House rejected by the decisive vote of 121 to 14 the Ladner resolution that the action of the government following the adopting of the Niele resolution abolishing titles in 1919 should not preclude the King or any foreign government or ruler from conferring decorations for distinguished services or high attainments in education, literature, art and science. There was very strong opposition to this, which, in the opinion of many members, was but an attempt to get titles back by gradual stages. The prime minister opposed the motion, as did Mr. Forke, the latter remarking that the great joy of success and achievement that was the part of all successful ones, had been overlooked by some. "To add," said he, "a few letters to a man's name when he has really achieved greatness is simply trying to paint the lily and adorn the rose." Again he said: "I am proud to think that the Canadians are quite content with their simple names; they are satisfied to be known by those names and by any achievements they may have accomplished without any extra adornment."

Mr. Meighen favored the motion, remarking that he had opposed the motion in 1919 to abolish all titles and decorations in Canada. His concluding words were: "Therefore, because I think the purpose is right, because I believe in incentive, because I believe in rewards other than mere money in this world, I support the resolution." W. F. Maclean and T. L. Church, Conservatives, opposed it.

T. L. Church secured the passage of a resolution calling for a national coal policy, with the idea of rendering Canada independent of the United States for supplies, and that the whole question of fuel be referred to the committee on mines and minerals.

U.S. Cattle Market

Again some of the most important information relating to agriculture was brought out, not in the House but in the special committee enquiring into agricultural conditions. Of special interest was the testimony of J. S. McLean, secretary-treasurer of the Harris Abattoir Company, with respect to the livestock industry. He declared that its chief hope lay in free entrance of Canadian cattle into the United States. Among other things he said: "Canada must have an export industry, an export cattle trade; agriculture cannot be kept sound without it. The number of cattle that Canada itself can consume internally is so small, relatively to the number of cattle that Canada can produce, that Canada would have no industry, no cattle industry at all, if she catered only to her requirements."

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course, is the United States. I say, of course, because they are our nearest neighbor and because they are a highly industrialized country, in which there is a population of 120,000,000 people, and in which their consumption has already overtaken their cattle production."

The duty of 30 per cent. on live cattle and that of three cents a pound on dressed meat was the chief cause of the depression in the Canadian cattle industry. "It seems to me," said Mr. McLean, "that the first item of policy with regard to the cattle industry of Canada should be to secure, if possible, free admission into the United States. I think that everybody who has considered this topic will agree with that, no matter what views may be held with regard to the tariff generally and how the general tariff may affect industry and the development of the country. I do not think anybody will disagree with that; it is a great advantage to the cattle industry of this country to have access to the United States markets." Respecting the effects of the removal of the British embargo, Mr. McLean said: "The effect of the removal of the embargo would be to enlarge the outlook for Canadian cattle in Great Britain to some extent. It is not at all clear yet what the extent will be."

The testimony of W. A. Cunningham, traffic manager of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, was important for it disclosed that body accepts the tariffs of the North Atlantic conference, and that its representatives sit in also at the New York meetings of that body. The Merchant Marine, however, reserved the right of independent action.

Our Cover

The cover, on this week's Guide is a picture of Richard Hamilton and his white Shorthorn steer, Snowball 3rd, which was awarded the championship in the boys' and girls' fat steer class at the Brandon Winter Fair. Richard's steer afterwards met and defeated champions from the other steer classes and was awarded grand championship of the show.

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PARSNIPS, Improved Hollow Crown—The most popular and best for all purposes. A variety with a hollow or cup-shaped top where the leaf begins. The skin is smooth and white and the flesh tender. The roots grow 18 to 20 inches long.

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Mar 28, '23

The Brain Growers Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 28, 1923

Moose Jaw By-election

The Liberal convention, held in Moose Jaw on March 12, furnished an excellent illustration of the difference between the ordinary political organization and that of the Progressives. The first business announced from the chair, according to the press report, was "the organization of the association," and accordingly such organization was proceeded with. In other words there was no permanent, continuously functioning organization of the Liberal party; it was necessary for the purposes of the by-election to form an association and elect the necessary officials. The organization of the Progressives is a permanent, continuously functioning organization, not one formed to meet an occasional political situation.

The newly-formed Liberal Association proceeded to endorse the Hudson Bay Railway and to re-affirm the principle of tariff reduction adopted by the Liberal convention at Ottawa in August, 1919, and expressed confidence that the present government would carry it into effect. The Liberal party has been playing with the Hudson Bay Railway and making promises and passing resolutions about it for fourteen years, and it is still promising and resolving. On the tariff it has been promising for thirty years, during fifteen of which it had the power and the opportunity to carry its promises of a tariff for revenue only into effect, and all it did, as the biographer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier mournfully admits, was substantially to maintain the protective tariff of its political opponents. The Liberal party thirty years ago declared that the principle of protection should be eliminated from the tariff; the Liberal party of today by word and act maintains that the principle of protection must be retained in the tariff. The Liberal platform of 1919, unlike the platform of 1893, contains no declaration with regard to the principle of protection; it contains a pledge of specific reductions not one of which has been carried into effect. Thirty years ago the Liberal party pledged itself to a tariff for revenue, to legislative restrictions on speculation in public lands, to reform of the Senate, to an electoral reform such as to give "a fair expression of the opinion of the country at general elections," and to Dominion-wide prohibition if approved by a plebiscite of the people. It carried out not one of these reforms, not even prohibition after it had been approved by a plebiscite of the people. Today the Liberal party does not stand for a revenue tariff, and it repudiated by vote in the House of Commons the electoral reform it promised in the platform of 1919. The whole record of the Liberal party is one of promises of reform when in opposition and the maintenance of things as they are when in power.

The record of the Progressive party at Ottawa is short but it is crowded with earnest efforts to secure justice for the West and to promote needed national reforms. Estimated on the economic side alone the successful efforts of the Progressives to retain the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates on wheat have fully demonstrated its value to the West. The pledge in the platform with regard to public utilities has been amply supported by their efforts to secure every facility for the successful operation of the Canadian National Railways, and it should be noted that prominent members of the Liberal party have made no secret of their desire to see the National Railways handed back to private ownership. On the tariff the Progressives have stood resolutely by their

platform, and it was their efforts to secure tariff reductions that led the Liberal party virtually to repudiate the tariff plank in their 1919 platform. It was also by the Progressives that the resolution calling for electoral reform was moved in the House of Commons. The reform asked for, proportional representation, is a plank in the Liberal platform of 1919, but the Progressive resolution was voted down by the combined votes of Liberals and Conservatives. It was the Progressives that took action in the House this year on the Hudson Bay Railway and forced from the government a declaration of policy. Probably the most effective work of a member of parliament is done in committees, and in this respect the Progressives have rendered service to the West and to the country of incalculable value. There is no doubt whatever that but for the Progressives at Ottawa, western interests, and especially the interests of agriculture, would be relegated to the background in parliament as they were in the past. The West needs the Progressives in parliament to secure for it a square deal, and the country needs them because their policies look to the promotion of national well-being. The electors in Moose Jaw constituency realized that in 1921; with the record of achievement of the Progressives at Ottawa before them they should show their appreciation in a majority for Mr. Hopkins that will be an encouragement and an inspiration to the party.

Organized Self-help

In the restoration of permanent agricultural prosperity in this country many factors must contribute, but two main lines of activity will be essential. One is the organized political efforts by which economic wrongs will be righted and law-made burdens eliminated. With farmer governments now in office in Alberta and Manitoba, and practically full strength represented in the parliament at Ottawa, the political activities are well in hand. Furthermore, results are being achieved.

The other essential activity which is becoming more and more recognized is that of organized self-help. This is the type of organization which begins and performs its chief function in the local community. It has played a fundamental part in the development of agricultural prosperity in almost every part of the world. No country offers greater opportunities for such organization than the prairie provinces.

There is hardly any limit to the beneficial results obtainable through a well-organized, well-officered and active local agricultural society or farmers' club exercising similar functions. Many of the most formidable problems facing agriculture which cause the individual farmer to despair have been readily solved through organized effort.

Every community can by organized effort within a very short period secure the very best and highest-yielding strains of pure seed grain and place the progeny within reach of the entire district. Many illustrations demonstrate that the increased yields will more than repay the initial cost.

Pure-bred sires and females, particularly in the case of cattle and swine and poultry, which may be beyond the reach of the individual can be purchased by joint effort. Many communities on the continent where the farmers were once in serious financial straits have rescued themselves and made rapid strides towards prosperity by such a course. While the initial expense for the purchase of such breeding stock may be con-

siderable, yet by spreading the cost over several generations of the progeny it becomes comparatively light, and the returns from the sale of breeding stock, higher milk yields and better market animals has proven a profitable enterprise.

Through community self-help overhead expenses are capable of considerable reduction, as a number of communities in Western Canada can testify. Outstanding progress has been made in the co-operative shipping of livestock, perhaps to a greater degree than in any other direction. There are also examples of community breeding centres, pure seed centres, farm improvement work and other lines of activity. The essential point in each case has been that the farmers of the community have organized and are working together on their projects, thus pooling to a certain extent their ability, their experience, their financial resources, their purchasing power and their selling volume. Great strides will undoubtedly be made in this direction during the years to come.

Success in the direction of organized community self-help will in no way retard, but on the other hand is bound to strengthen materially the organized effort being made towards the solution of political and economic problems. Where there is no active and well-organized agricultural society in a community then the local farmers' organization might well afford to assume the function. Probably the greatest and most successful of such organizations have laid their foundations in hard times, in fact it might be said of most of them that they were born of hard times. Undoubtedly the conditions prevailing in this country today will be improved considerably, by means of organized community self-help efforts.

Voting on Prohibition

A reference of the liquor question to a direct vote of the people is now assured for Manitoba and Alberta. Although the exact date has not been fixed for either province, the vote in Manitoba, according to an announcement of the attorney-general, will be taken in the early part of June. In Alberta the government has accepted a petition presented under the Direct Legislation Act asking for a referendum vote on the question, and the vote will doubtless be taken at the most convenient time for the electorate. The Saskatchewan government has announced that no vote on the question will be taken in that province at the present time.

The anti-prohibition forces are not united on a "wet" policy, but whatever their differences on the form, they are united on the thing itself, which is the restoration of the sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. Whether it be light wines and beer licenses or government sale, it comes to the same thing in the end, a turning back of the prohibition movement, and the farmers have again and again pledged themselves to the support of that movement. They should not now, when anti-prohibition has become a strongly organized force, allow themselves to be cheated out of the progress of the last few years by specious arguments about liberty and individual rights, mixed up with statistics that mean nothing and rhetoric that proves nothing. Despite the violations of the law and the difficulty of its enforcement, the beneficial results of prohibition, morally and economically, are incontestable. That the law is difficult to enforce does not mean that it is ineffective, but it does testify to the grip upon the people of the evil it seeks to eliminate, and that evil cannot be brought

under satisfactory control in a comparatively short time. It is difficult to suppress the sale of dangerous drugs, but no one so far has suggested that the way to combat the drug evil is to make it easier to get the drugs. There are many evils in society which are admittedly hard to kill, but thoughtful people have never suggested that the way to kill them is to encourage them. These evils are kept in check because there is a law against them, and prohibition laws will keep the trading in liquor in check and will become the more effective in proportion to the active support they receive from the people. Voting for prohibition is not enough and it does not exhaust the responsibilities of citizenship. The men and women who vote for a given law should throw behind the enforcement of that law the full weight of their personal influence. The farmers will undoubtedly vote as they voted before, for prohibition; let it be accompanied by a resolve to do all in their power to assist the government in carrying out the law.

Hudson Bay Railway

The Hudson Bay Railway has never been an issue in Canadian politics—that is not on the surface. A Liberal government pledged itself fourteen years ago to build the railway, and a Conservative government in 1912 promised to have it completed by 1914. The present Liberal government two weeks ago followed waveringly in the footsteps of its predecessors. It accepted a resolution introduced by Andrew Knox, Progressive member for Prince Albert, which asked the government to "recognize the priority of this undertaking with reference to other transportation projects started subsequently to the Hudson Bay Railway." Hon. H. P. Graham, minister of railways, stated the position of the government. It had no intention of abandoning the railway. It would proceed to put into shape for operation the

118 miles beyond mileage 214 which had fallen into disrepair. After that the question of what further was to be done would be open for discussion. The government had "to go carefully and with caution." Mr. Meighen concurred. Both Liberals and Conservatives had given pledges for the building of the road, he said, and faith should be kept with the people. He would not say that the time to spend the money on completion of the road was now, but anyway the Hudson Bay road should have priority over other transportation projects except necessary branch lines.

In 1908 Mr. Graham, in a speech at Galt, said that the Hudson Bay Railway was "going to be built and built right away." A week or two later Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, "We have come to the conclusion that the time to build this railway is now; not tomorrow, but now." Not to be outdone by his political opponents Sir Robert Borden, speaking a few days after Sir Wilfrid Laurier, said: "The Conservative party has been pledged to the building of that railway since 1895, when it was promised by Sir Charles Tupper. . . . In my opinion the road should be built by the government immediately. . . ." So that on Sir Robert Borden's showing it has taken about thirty years to get built 332 miles out of the 424 miles of track comprising the road, and of that 118 miles has been allowed to deteriorate until it is unfit for operation. Nor is there in the statement of Hon. George P. Graham anything to indicate that it will not take another thirty years to get the work completed and the route into full operation. All that Mr. Graham promises is the fixing up of the 118 miles that have deteriorated and "when that is done we will be in a position to discuss what is the next step to be taken," as if there hadn't been discussion enough and to spare on the whole question.

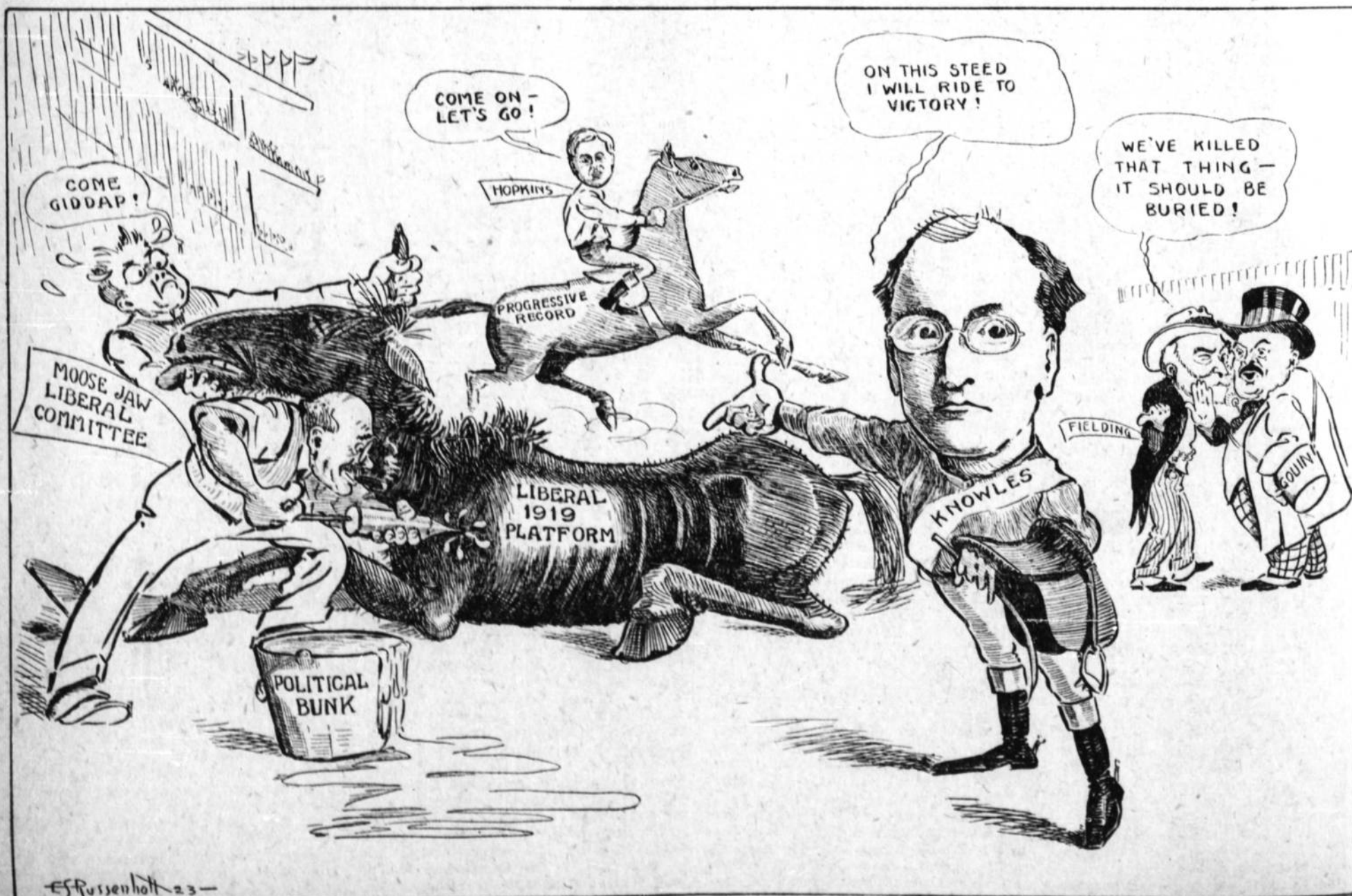
Promises on the Hudson Bay Railway are getting to be like promises on tariff reduc-

tion. What is the use of the government rebuilding the 118 miles of track if it has no idea of what it is going to do after that? If Mr. Graham meant that further work would be dependent upon finances why did he not state that plainly. That the time which may be required to complete the undertaking is dependent to a very considerable extent upon finance no one will deny, but delay through lack of funds is an entirely different thing to delay while the question of what has to be done next is threshed out. That means fighting the battle of the route all over again and is just what the opponents of the route want. However, there is a party at Ottawa now which will see that the repeated promises and pledges are carried out, and that is an assurance which the West has previously lacked.

The House of Lords has passed a resolution in favor of reducing its own numbers. More and more public bodies are yielding to the popular demand for efficiency and economy.

While the Manitoba legislature voted down the resolution to reduce its membership from 55 to 40, yet the attorney-general stated that he favored a general redistribution and membership reduction prior to another election. Public opinion will endorse the views of the attorney-general.

In three successive by-elections ministers of the Bonar Law ministry have gone down to defeat, Labor winning two and the Liberals one of the seats. It may be noted that the issue in all three was housing, the house owners voting against the government because of the Rent Restrictions Act and the tenants voting against it because there are not enough houses to go round. Now the Liberals have taken a leaf from the Labor program and are stressing a policy of government aid to house building.



A Dead Horse



An extensive livestock program calls for a big acreage of oats. Harvesting on the Lyman farms.

Mr. Pig,--Creditor

Big Manitoba Farm Neutralizes Losses Incurred through Wheat-Raising with Livestock Profits in Three Years of Unfavorable Prices.—By P. M. Abel.

FOR the last three years every livestock undertaking on our farms has made money for us and every acre of wheat, with the exception of forty acres in one year, has lost us money," says R. J. Hamilton, manager of the Lyman Farms, at Arnaud, Man. And he has a set of books to prove it. These farms cover 11,040 acres—17½ sections—of which 9,000 acres are under cultivation. They are heavily stocked as big farms go, and this extensiveness of experience with both crops and livestock adds weight to Mr. Hamilton's remarkable declaration.

Time was when big farms were a regular source of inspiration and information to prairie farmers. That was in the days when the proceeds of an acre of wheat made a tiny jingle in your pockets after all the expenses of raising that acre of wheat had been accounted for. And the more acres you commanded, the more substantial and convincing was the jingle. But now-a-days the old yardstick, the size of the farm, is of no use to the wheat grower with just an average crop, unless it be to measure his losses. Circumstances have forced upon the western farmer a new way of estimating his probable income, and that is the skill which he displays in organizing his capital and labor to convert the loss per acre which old methods now entail into an actual net profit.

Under these new conditions big farms as a rule do not compare favorably. The difference between raising 100 acres and 1,000 acres of grain is just a question of arithmetic. You can't multiply livestock propositions like that if you are dependent upon the class of labor generally available—labor trained to the simple routine of grain farming, but not too expert in the refinements of livestock raising. But that's part of another story. What about this relative profitableness of livestock and unprofitableness of grain, with an accountant's signature to it?

I first came across Mr. Hamilton's trail at the stock yards. "How does this chap come to have 75 per cent. of his hogs grading select when the total run only grades 10 per cent.?" said someone.

That story begins back in 1920 when Mr. Hamilton first took over the management of his big farming enterprise. Previous to that time practically no livestock had been kept, a condition he immediately set about to correct. He bought a large number of brood sows and prepared to enter the commercial pig business on a permanent basis. Last fall he raised 450 fall pigs. This spring he has 115 sows that will farrow before the snow has disappeared.

"Can you get enough growth on your fall-farrowed pigs to make selects, and get a profitable weight in time for the

spring market?" I asked him. "Certainly," replied Mr. Hamilton. "I do not see why fall-farrowed pigs should not grade as high as spring litters. I shipped 38 fall pigs in one car load and every one of them graded as selects. I get 200-pound weights inside of seven months."

Feeds Pigs Alfalfa Hay

"Have you access to skim-milk or butter-milk?"

"No, but I realize that a growing pig must have some nutritious supplement to the ordinary dry grain ration. All our pigs get alfalfa hay through the winter, fed in racks much like what would be used for sheep. We do, however, have the advantage of fully modern hog houses with cement and lumber floors. This involves such a high overhead that we have to raise the two litters a year in order to make a profit. Not only does this policy of raising two litters a year divide the overhead, but it simplifies the labor problem. The hogs are in charge of a man who makes that phase of the work his special business. He is hired for the year, and his work is distributed throughout the year by having at all times some pigs which are being grown for market."

"Well, Mr. Hamilton," I protested, "you know this fall litter business has not been generally satisfactory. There is nothing in the world so forlorn as an unthrifty fall pig and there are lots of them throughout the country. There must be some elements in your success besides good buildings."

"There is no secret to it," he said. "The pigs must come early. Ours start to arrive in the middle of August, and I like to have them all farrowed by the middle of September. They remain with the sow for eight weeks. Our average number of pigs raised per sow last fall would be from seven to nine. I think it is a mistake to breed from gilts all the time. Our sows raise three or four litters each before they pass along. Our spring pigs come in March and are ready to go on oat pasture as soon as it is ready for them. By making generous use of pasture last year we grew 190-pound pigs on 575 pounds of grain. Our 12-14-week-old pigs last fall were costing us only 1½ cents per day for grain."

"Slop? I have no convictions about it one way or the other. We have fed our grain both dry and as slop and get equally good results from either methods. A great deal depends on the man who is doing the feeding. We let our pigs run until the last five or six

weeks and then pen them up. We have ripened Northwestern Dent at Arnaud, and we prefer that to anything else for finishing the pigs, but when that is not available we use barley."

Likes Cross-breds for Feeding

Not long since, Mr. Hamilton was an American county agent, and it perplexed me how a man of his nationality could in such a short space of time become such an enthusiastic Yorkshire breeder. On looking the situation over in 1920 he became convinced that the Canadian hog industry would stand or fall as it established its product in the British market, so the first thing he did was to buy Yorkshire-Berkshire foundation stock, on which he has since used pure-bred Yorkshire boars. He is a great believer in the superior feeding merits of cross-bred hogs, and as his herd is now becoming predominantly Yorkshire, he has purchased some Tamworth boars from Ontario in order to make one cross. By this means it is hoped to maintain the cross-bred vigor of the stock without seriously impairing their chances of grading as selects. This cross will be followed of course by a return to the standard—the Yorkshire—which Mr. Hamilton believes can be raised just as cheaply as any others.

"Of course you will be in favor of hog grading after the results you have had?" he was asked.

"Yes and No," was the reply. "It really did not make much difference to me because we always shipped in car-load lots and because of the uniform excellence of the lots always got a premium over the price quoted for what were then known as selects. I am heartily in sympathy with the purpose of hog grading, that is, to promote and reward the raising of a type of hog that will build up a remunerative export trade for Canada. On the other hand, I do not think the payment for selects should be determined by or related to the price for thick smooths. Both classes of hogs should be priced according to the supply and demand for that class. Why should the price of the export commodity drop when the supply for the locally-consumed article outruns the demand? That is what happens when the price of selects is expressed in terms of per cent. premium over thick smooths. I believe independent prices for these two classes of hogs, determined by the market conditions in each case, is the surest and fairest way of promoting and sustaining interest in the type of hogs which will make the business most profitable."

These Sheep Paid Dividends

This big farm is now divided into five units, but it is the hope of Mr. Lyman, the founder, to divide it eventually into half-section units, each one insofar as possible the home of a family. This will make it a big farm run on the small farm basis, the only permanent basis, and make possible the multiplication of projects like this one on sheep feeding which was engaged in last year.

One hundred range lambs were bought in Winnipeg early in September. These were put on a half-section stubble field which had raised a crop of Bark's barley, 78 bushels per acre. They received no other feed except what they gleaned from the stubble and straw stacks. The labor charge against them was very light because nothing was done for them except to provide water and corral them at nights. Seven were lost through coyotes or other causes. The remaining 93, sold on November 8, netted a profit of \$300 on the whole enterprise. Sounds almost like the annual statement of a corporation, doesn't it?

Summerfallow Feeds Steers

Beef steers have a place on this farm too. Mr. Hamilton has a standing order with a commission firm on the Winnipeg stock yards to pick up for him all the stocker and feeder steers of a certain quality that they can get their hands on, up to a certain number. This agreement went into force last March and he has now 250 steers on the place which have dribbled in from time to time since then. The weights of the steers as bought were from 400 to 880 pounds. He states that he can sell any one of them today at a profit.

The steers ate husked corn until grass came, and after that were on pasture of brome and western rye. All summer long they feasted on corn which grew on land which would otherwise have been summerfallowed. "Now about this summerfallowing business," said Mr. Hamilton, "we have found that our summerfallows, plowed with the engine, which on our acreage is the cheapest way we can do it, cost us approximately \$10 per acre. On the other hand we are able to grow a corn crop, and keep it cultivated for something like \$7.50 per acre. The corn goes on to the backs of our steers, which have been transformed from cheap stockers to top price export cattle or prime butcher steers, according to weight at which they were bought."

Space does not permit of mention of the 1,000 acres of timothy hay which this farm produced last year, nor what they are doing with sweet clover, but from the opening statement it is obvious that the trend of their operations is away from wheat towards diversification as fast as management and labor problems permit, a rare course for big farms but one upon which their continuance will ultimately depend.

Solving the Marketing Problem

FOR more than fifty years American agriculture has been groping about for some workable system of co-operative business. It is only within the last decade that much real progress has been made. During the last three years more along this line has been attempted than ever before and the advocates of co-operation like to believe that much practical good has been done; and that with increasing knowledge of principles and experience in methods there is assurance of even greater results in the immediate future.

Two distinct types of co-operative marketing associations have been developed and with more or less efficiency and success are operating in our country at this time. Designated by their respective places of origin they may be called the Rochdale and the Danish systems. Rochdale organizations usually buy farm products from their members and frequently from other producers for resale at advanced prices. The profits from such transactions are distributed among the members who furnish the capital and the business.

Enterprises conducted in conformity with the Danish plan almost invariably act only as agents for their producing members. This system requires no capital investment except to provide handling facilities, and associations so organized are carried on without profits, all proceeds of sales, less only operating expenses, being returned to members.

The Beginnings

The first co-operative associations in the United States were organized in conformity with laws then effective. As all legislation for the supervision and regulation of business, until a few years ago, had been enacted in the interest of capital and of the profit system, the development of co-operative enterprises were seriously retarded by constitutional and statutory restrictions. Proposed co-operative concerns were organized and conducted as joint-stock or common-law corporations. In these conditions it was usually only a short time until the big stock-holders absorbed the holdings of the poorer members, and voting in proportion to their shares, reorganized the co-operative as a profit-making concern operated only for private profit.

The great increase in the number of Rochdale societies for marketing crops and purchasing supplies for the use of farmers was due almost entirely to the educational activities of the Grange, the various branches of the Society of Equity, and the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America. About 1910 co-operation began to receive recognition from the law makers. Since that time more than four-fifths of the states have enacted statutes defining co-operative business and authorizing the formation of societies or associations to function in conformity with Rochdale principles.

State Wide Institution

In Colorado, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Arkansas and Oklahoma farmers' co-

Four Hundred Co-operative Commodity Marketing Associations in the United States are Selling Three Billion Dollars Worth of Farm Produce Annually

operative exchanges or wholesales with state-wide operating fields have been established and are being operated with varying degrees of success. Some of these institutions are federations of local co-operatives, others are financed by individual share subscriptions, and still others by a combination of the two methods.

One of these state exchanges, the Jobbing Association of the Kansas Farmers Union, has entered the field of hay and grain marketing. It owns two seats on the Kansas City Board of Trade and one on the Kansas City Hay Exchange, and sells great quantities of hay and grain consigned to it by members of the Union and others in Kansas and adjoining states. So far its services as a terminal marketing agency have been satisfactory and its business is expanding so rapidly that in volume of transactions it will soon equal or exceed the business of any house on that market. During the past five seasons this concern has handled binder twine in such quantities that it has been able to fix the price paid for that commodity by Kansas dealers and consumers. Conservatively estimated, the Jobbing Association has saved Kansas Wheat Growers at least \$3,000,000 on twine since it began to handle that commodity in a large way.

In this discussion of farmers' Rochdale societies, no attempt has been made to distinguish between marketing and purchasing organizations.

Almost universally the same corporation serves its members in both ways. An elevator, organized primarily as a local outlet for the community grain production, usually acts as a distributing agency for farm supplies, especially commodities that can be handled in car lots and delivered to the member's wagon or truck through the car door or from a warehouse. Feed, coal, salt, binder twine, farm implements and fertilizers are easily and profitably handled through an elevator association. A farmers' co-operative store generally serves its members as a produce station, and markets their eggs, poultry, butter, cream, and garden and orchard products.

The Danish System

Something like forty years ago the farmers of Denmark laid enduring foundations for a system for the co-operative marketing of their products. Their associations were voluntarily formed, but once having joined with his fellow-producers the member entered into a legally enforceable contract to sell all his products through his own agency and nowhere else.

California citrus fruit growers were the first American producers to adapt the Danish system to their own needs. During the past twenty-five years they have built up a great and successful business known throughout the world for its efficiency and its fine results.

The history and the business methods of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, which handles an annual volume of sales aggregating about \$80,000,000, may be studied with profit by all who are interested in the co-operative marketing of farm products.

The Wheat Growers

In time this movement, now generally known as commodity marketing, spread to other states and its principles and methods were applied to the selling of many other agricultural products. The Farmers' Union of Washington was the first body of wheat growers to undertake the practice of the pooling system in selling a great staple in universal demand. The movement initiated by Washington Union farmers resulted in the organization of wheat growers' associations in their own state and in Oregon, Idaho and Montana. The four state units have now been federated into the Northwest Wheat Growers' Association, with its principal offices in Portland, Oregon, through which it now sells about 40,000,000 bushels of wheat a year.

Similar groups of growers have been organized in North Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. The Oklahoma and Texas associations have already federated into the Southwest Wheat Growers' Association, and are selling this year's grain through their own agency at Oklahoma City. In time it is planned to complete the wheat marketing structure by setting up the Northern Wheat Growers' Association to handle the grain that goes to market through Duluth and the Twin Cities and the Central Wheat Growers' Association, made up of the state units in the territory tributary to the Kansas City market.

The various wheat growers' groups, now functioning, control the marketing of nearly 100,000,000 bushels of grain annually. It is the hope of the co-operators who are interested in this project that it may eventually handle more than half the wheat produced in the United States.

Cotton and Tobacco

Cotton growers soon followed the lead of the wheat farmers. They began their movement in 1921 by organizing the Oklahoma Co-operative Cotton Marketing Association, to which about 35,000 growers pledged more than 450,000 bales of cotton before the enterprise was incorporated. Since then nearly all the southern states have perfected units for co-operatively marketing cotton, and the state units, with few exceptions, have already federated themselves into the American Co-operative Cotton Exchange.

The producers of burley tobacco in Kentucky and adjacent states have organized the Burley Growers' Co-operative Association, in which about 50,000 farmers have contracted to deliver near-

ly 95 per cent. of the entire production of that kind of tobacco. In Virginia and North Carolina an equally strong Bright Tobacco Co-operative Marketing Association is made up of nearly 60,000 farmers who have contracted to deliver about 85 per cent. of total annual production of that staple to be sold through their own agency. An organization of the producers of dark tobacco in Kentucky and Tennessee is now being formed and will soon be ready for incorporation and active business. This will practically complete the pooling of American tobacco and is certain to result in better prices for the growers.

400 Commodity Marketing Associations

Scores of other commodities, such as melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, peaches, apples, sweet potatoes, peanuts, cane syrup, cranberries and prunes have been organized under the Danish system into associations, some of which are quite large, while others are so small that they include only the product of a single community. Men who have kept in close touch with the development of this program estimate that there are now about 400 commodity marketing associations in the United States, that such marketing organizations have nearly a half a million members, and that they annually sell more than three billions of dollars' worth of farm products.

Livestock Marketing

The first producers' livestock commission company was placed in the yards of South St. Paul by the Equity Co-operative Exchange. This co-operative movement was so well supported by shipping associations in the surrounding territory that a second house was opened in the Chicago yards.

The Farmers' Union of Nebraska was the second group of producers to enter the terminal livestock markets. This organization opened its first producers' commission house at Omaha in April, 1917. This concern grew slowly at first but within a year was more than paying its way, and at this time leads all its competitors in the Omaha yards in the volume of its sales. Other houses were soon after established at Sioux City, Iowa, and at St. Joseph, Mo. These have been extraordinarily successful from the beginning. The Kansas Farmers' Union, following the leadership of Nebraska, opened its own house in Kansas City, Mo., in October of 1918, an enterprise in which it has since been joined by the Missouri Farmers' Association. The Colorado Farmers' Union entered the livestock commission business in Denver a little later. All these farmers' union houses have succeeded.

In the latter part of 1921 the Missouri Farmers' Association, a strong agricultural organization, placed a livestock commission company in the national stock yards in East St. Louis, Illinois. The Farmers' Union and other self-help farmers' organizations of Illinois, Iowa, Arkansas and Missouri co-operated in the support of this house, which soon took first place on that market. During the early part of

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JAKE—

He Does a Little Broadcasting Without Using Any Radio Equipment



R.T. M. GATTY, JR.



Our Old Ally--the Horse

What is His Proper Sphere in the Economical Division of Farm Power Requirements?---By G. B. Rothwell

IN a consideration of power on the farm, first and last it must be remembered that the urgent need on our farms throughout Canada today is better cultivation. During the war period and subsequent to it our farms, due to lack of labor and to an effort to get the greatest possible return with the least possible work—because labor was scarce—has resulted in poorly tilled fields, poor cultivation of crops generally, and a great infestation of noxious weeds. It is all very well to talk of the improvement of livestock, of better bulls, selection and so forth; it is all very well to talk of better markets, but in boiling the situation down we are forced to this conclusion that the man who is going to make profits out of any line of livestock work will have success in direct proportion to his ability to make his acres produce the quality and quantity of feeds which he proposes to market through his livestock. The feeder who aims to buy much of his raw product will not go far. The man who is paying attention to his land, feeding it, cultivating it, keeping it clean—the man who loves the soil, is the one who stands the best chance of winning out in the reduction of cost in production of livestock produced. This is the first and great step. On the Dominion experimental farm system over Canada horses have formed, and still form, in a large way, the power in use. While of late years tractors have been taken up in a fairly large way, horses are an absolute necessity for much of the diversified power necessary in carrying on the various lines of experimental work on the experimental farms and stations. At the present time some 26 machines are at work on our various farms.

Determining Factors

Briefly, we find that the controlling factors in the success of the tractor on the farm is, first, the machine or type of machine as adapted to the amount of work to be done and the kind of land on which this work is to be done; second, whether the farm is large enough or has a sufficiently intensive object to warrant the initial outlay and the upkeep of a tractor; third, the operator. We all know of men who are making successes of tractors. I have in mind one particular case of a dairyman in Eastern Canada who has operated successfully a large tractor for several years. This tractor is carefully overhauled at least twice each year. It is driven only by one person and that man is a mechanic, even although he happens to be a farmer. The cost of upkeep and repair on this tractor has been relatively low.

I also know of dozens of cases where the experience in point of satisfaction has been decidedly the reverse of the one just mentioned. The operator's standing as a mechanic has even more to do with the results than has the driver of a motor truck. A tractor in plowing ten acres of land develops and delivers more energy than would be expended by a truck or automobile in possibly months of operation.

On the experimental farm system we are doing just what the city man is doing with his power problems. We are classifying them. We are using the tractor or the truck, for that matter, where it looks to be delivering the goods. Briefly, our classified uses are as follows. The tractor is used, first, as a horse auxiliary.

Second, we use the tractor to speed up, for example, in seeding operations. In Eastern Canada more particularly

than in the West the results of early seeding are so profitable as to be worth a great deal of effort to get our spring work done with a rush. The tractor can undoubtedly help in speeding up operations, and we are making use of it in this connection.

Third, we are making use of the tractor in after-harvest cultivation when land is hard and weather hot, and where to accomplish this work some form of mechanical power is required.

Fourth, the greatest use we are making is a general way over the experimental farm system is as a mobile power plant largely for belt work, threshing, filling silos, cutting wood, etc.

Few Purely Mechanical Farms

I have been asked to take up this question from the standpoint of a tractor-operated farm versus one operated by horses. I must also confess that I have found it almost impossible to make a direct comparison of such farms for the simple reason that so far as I can find there are practically no tractor-operated farms, although there are a great number of horse-operated farms and a considerable number of farms operated by a system of classification by the use of horses and limited use of the tractor. I would, however, like to give you a few figures such as we have found on the Dominion experimental farm system.

First, let it be understood that the direct comparison of the horse versus the tractor in the accomplishment of any set piece of work is hardly fair. Too many of the costs are submerged. Too many comparisons of this nature have been made. However, just in this connection I am going to give a few of the comparative costs of plowing, discing, etc., on some of our experimental farms.

At the experimental farm at Indian Head, Sask., a three-year average of results with a tractor showed a cost of \$2.27 for plowing on stubble. With the horse on a basis of a charge of \$1.00 per day it cost \$2.64 per acre for the same kind of work. Where the actual cost of horse maintenance was taken, namely, 48 cents a day, it cost \$2.05 to plow stubble.

At the experimental station, Scott, Sask., tractor plowing on stubble cost \$2.20 per acre, and a four-horse team with the charge of \$1.00 per head per day applying plowed stubble at a cost of \$2.44.

At Ottawa tractor plowing on stubble has cost \$2.23, horse-drawn plowing with the charge of \$1.00 per day has cost \$2.37, or where the actual maintenance cost of 60 cents per day has applied horse plowing has cost \$1.99.

At the experimental station, Lacombe, Alta., tractor plowing on stubble cost \$1.57, a four-horse team on the same quality of land plowed at a cost of \$1.40. The tractor plowed 4.52 acres per day, the horses slightly over four acres. At the same station on stubble and sod, tractor plowing cost \$1.27, horse plowing \$1.75. Costs of harrowing in the case of the tractor were 22.4 cents per acre, in the case of horses 15.9 cents per acre. It is interesting to note that an average of American figures showed tractor plowing on stubble to cost \$1.72 as compared with horses at \$1.37 per acre.

Completing the Comparison

The above figures are simply representative of many that are found over

the Dominion and include the cost of fuel and labor only. The really important charges, namely, for depreciation and repairs, are submerged, and these items are no doubt the really important ones. On some of our farms our repair bills are practically negligible, a few dollars a year. For a small, popular type of tractor used at Ottawa, on the other hand, the actual repair bill for three years has been \$75 per year.

Just in this connection there is another important point to be considered—the time lost in waiting for repairs. At the experimental farm at Indian Head during the last year it was figured that 115 hours of the use of the tractor when it was most required were lost in waiting for parts.

Briefly, figured on the actual cost of doing a certain piece of work, there is no very great difference in the cost of plowing an acre. It must be remembered, however, that the tractor can do much more work in a day, depending on the land, the size of the tractor and the operator. Our results, therefore, do show that where time is the essence of the contract the tractor is a great asset. Just as the motor truck is valuable where speed is a factor, so the tractor has a decided value where a certain amount of work must be done in a necessarily limited length of time.

Comparing the tractor and the horse on the basis of short tests, however, is incorrect. I would like to consider, briefly, a comparison on a yearly basis. In this connection it might be stated that figures derived from a wide range of farms on the Dominion experimental farm system show that the yearly cost of maintenance per horse is \$214.82.

A certain tractor has been in operation for three years, working on an average 408 hours per year. While other tractors have been in use on this farm, the work performed by this particular one is comparable to that done on the average farm. Indeed the yearly working period is slightly greater than reported in extensive tractor and horse surveys in the United States.

The yearly cost of operation may be taken as follows:

Fuel and oil	\$305.86
Operator's time	91.80
Repairs (average)	75.88
Depreciation (12½% on \$450)	56.25
Interest (6% on \$450)	27.00
	<hr/>
	\$556.79

or on a 408-hour yearly working period an hourly cost of operation of \$1.36½.



Ed. Brocklebank, Rockhaven, Sask., turns out an attractive power outfit.

To arrive at the cost of yearly service for the horse is more difficult. The horse may be used practically the year through if there is work for him to do. The horses on the Central Experimental Farm work 270 days a year, which gives a cost of \$1.80 per horse per day or 18 cents per hour after man labor charges are added. On the accepted basis that the average farm horse works from 90 to 100 days only, a per day cost for

horses would be \$3.19 and per hour 31.9 cents, after adding man labor charges, but as anyone familiar with the cheap methods of wintering horses on farms where they are only employed for such a short time in the year will see this figure is hardly fair, because the basic charge of \$214.82 for maintenance is too high for horses not worked in the winter. Both calculations are too high for another reason which space does not permit me to analyze, but having to do with the fact that the maintenance charge includes \$25 for care, and that this is again charged when teamster's labor is added. Under normal conditions the driver cares for his own horses, at least on the days when they are in use. But accepting these figures with their apparent error, the \$13.60 daily cost of the tractor, when in use, would support 4.2 horses on the basis of 90 days' use in the year, or would pay for 7.6 horses worked to the extent that they are used on the experimental farm.

The Measure of Reliability

Briefly, I would like to recapitulate a few of the main points in the comparison of the horse versus the tractor: First, the tractor lacks in dependability as compared with the horse. On many farms tractors are used to save and gain time. If they break down the horses are there in any case to help them out. Dependability is one of the really strong features of the horse as a power plant. If he is right in the morning the chances are he will be right at night. The tractor may break down five minutes after the day's work is started without any preliminary warning.

Second, the horse in a 2, 3, 4, 6 or 8 horse team is only part of a unit. If one horse of such a team must for some reason or another be withdrawn, he interferes but little with the utility of the balance of the unit. In most cases he can be replaced and the work goes on with no delay.

Third, we have already touched in more than one instance on the difficulty in getting men of mechanical ability to operate tractors. The human factor is responsible to a very great extent in the results which are derived from tractor operation. We are all farmers. We are not all mechanics.

Fourth, in our experience on the experimental farm system the question of repairs, the cost of same, the time lost in obtaining same, is responsible for much of the high cost of tractor operation. A tractor is uncompromising when

it is at work. It is equally so when it is idle. A horse is flexible, dependable and willing and able to work to the limit of his endurance while he is at work. While he is idle he repairs much of the wear and tear of the day; he grinds his valves, cleans his spark plugs, fills up his tank and radiator, and does it all overnight at that. On the other hand, the tractor does all of its repairs on the company's time.

The Handicaps of a Tractor

The great handicaps of a tractor might briefly be listed as follows: They are largely imported. The word, "imported," is a pleasant sounding term when it refers to a Clydesdale stallion or a Shorthorn bull. It does not sound nearly so pleasant when we realize its significance when applied to a tractor. It means that in the sum which we pay for the tractor there are a good many dollars for which we are not getting tractor.

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Buckeye Colony Brooders are literally saving millions of chicks a year for farmers and poultry raisers. They give the sustained, even heat so necessary to the health of the young chicks. Won't overheat or go out.

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Style No.	No. of Wires	Height, Inches	Stays to Rod	Spacings in Inches	Price	100 Rods lbs. per
5400	5	40	9	9, 10, 10, 11	.35	670
6400	6	40	9	4, 5, 6, 7, 8	.43	780
948	9	48	12	3 1/2, 3 3/4, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 7 3/4, 8 1/2	.66	1280
1048	10	48	12	3 1/2, 3 3/4, 3 3/4, 4 1/2, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8 1/2	.74	1320

HEAVY PEERLESS FENCE—Made from No. 10 Gauge Hard Wire Throughout						
Style No.	No. of Wires	Height, Inches	Stays to Rod	Spacings in Inches	Price	100 Rods lbs. per
4330	4	33	9	10, 11, 12	.26 1/2	420
5400	5	40	9	9, 10, 10, 11	.32	560
7400	7	40	9	5, 6, 6, 7, 7 1/2, 8 1/2	.43	680

PEERLESS MEDIUM HEAVY STYLES—Top and Bottom Wires No. 9 Gauge—All Others No. 12, except Style 8341, which has No. 10 Top and Bottom						
Style No.	No. of Wires	Height, Inches	Stays to Rod	Spacings in Inches	Price	100 Rods lbs. per
726	7	26	15	3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 6	.32	580
742	7	26	15	6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8	.37	630
832	8	32	15	3, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6, 6	.40	660
8321	8	32	25	Same as 832 above	.45	720
8341	8	34	30	3, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6, 8	.53	890
942	9	42	15	3, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6, 8, 8	.45	750
1050	10	50	15	3, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6, 8, 8, 8	.50	830
1449	10	49	15	3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 5, 6	.65	1050

PEERLESS CLOSE WOVEN HOG FENCE—Top and Bottom Wires No. 10 Gauge—All Other Wires No. 13 Gauge						
Style No.	No. of Wires	Height, Inches	Stays to Rod	Spacings in Inches	Price	100 Rods lbs. per
6726	7	26	33	3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 6	.39	6
1036	10	36	33	2, 2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 6, 6	.52	8

PEERLESS HEAVY POULTRY AND CORDEN FENCE Top and Bottom Wires No. 10 Gauge—All Others No. 13						
Style No.	No. of Wires	Height, Inches	Stays to Rod	Spacings in Inches	Price	100 Rods lbs. per
1848	18	48	24	1, 1, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/4, 2, 2 1/4, 2 1/4	.78	12
2060	20	60	24	3, 3 1/2, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 1/2, 4 1/2	.88	13 1/4

PEERLESS FOWLTRY FENCE Top and Bottom Wires No. 12—All Other Wires 14 1/2 Gauge						
Style No.	No. of Wires	Height, Inches	Stays to Rod	Spacings in Inches	Price	100 Rods lbs. per
1536	15	36	33	1 1/4, 1 1/4, 1 1/4, 1 1/4, 1 1/4, 1 1/4	.55 1/2	630
1848	18	48	33	1 1/4, 1 1/4, 1 1/4, 1 1/4, 1 1/4, 1 1/4	.74 1/4	800
2060	20	60	33	1 1/4, 1 1/4, 1 1/4, 1 1/4, 1 1/4, 1 1/4	.83 1/4	920

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Pipe Braced	Width	Height	Price	Shipping Weight
	12 ft.	48 in.	\$10.65	70 lbs.
	14 ft.	48 in.	11.60	80 lbs.
	16 ft.	48 in.	12.50	90 lbs.
Wire Braced				
	8 ft.	48 in.	\$6.00	40 lbs.
	10 ft.	48 in.	6.85	50 lbs.
	12 ft.	48 in.	8.15	60 lbs.
	14 ft.	48 in.	9.05	70 lbs.
	16 ft.	48 in.	9.75	80 lbs.

WALK GATES

Ornamental Poultry				
Width	Height	Plain	Scroll Top	Gates
3 ft. x 36 in.		\$3.00	\$3.85	.....
3 ft. x 42 in.			4.15	.....
3 ft. x 48 in.		3.50	.....	\$3.50
3 ft. x 60 in.			3.75
3 1/2 ft. x 36 in.		3.25	4.15	.....
3 1/2 ft. x 42 in.			4.50	.....
3 1/2 ft. x 48 in.		3.75	.....	.....

No. 9 Galvanized Brace Wire, per 25-lb. coil.....	\$1.50
No. 9 Galvanized Fence Staples, per 10-lb. bag.....	1.00
No. 9 Galvanized Fence Staples, per 25-lb. bag.....	2.25
Dillon Heavy Fence Stretcher.....	5.50

Walk Gates ship at 20 lbs. each

In Times of Deflation

In conclusion, I might just say that during the years of the war we were let in for some bad habits. The quickest way was the best way, expense was a minor consideration. A lot of us bought tractors who could not afford them because we considered that the matter of speed was going to pay for the whole business. Times have changed. It is now a question in every line of agricultural production of reducing the cost of production to the limit. One of our big drains is in the overhead. For a while we will have to be content with less machinery, with less expensive barns, fittings and equipment. A whole lot of us will have to drive about the country in "divvers" instead of six-cylinder cars, or drive about in a buckboard behind a horse. The horse market is not in very good condition at the present time. I know this because I have been interested in horse breeding in a personal way practically all my life. I believe I am right in saying that we cannot look for much higher prices until in some manner or means the surplus of misfits, scrub and scalliwags are gotten rid of in the West. I have little or no suggestion to make as to how this can be done. I am sorry that you have not more black fox ranches. There are a great many horses in Canada today that are fit only to feed to foxes, and if they were gotten rid of in some such way there would be a chance for the breeder of the right kind of geldings and mares for draft purposes.

For the Horse Raiser

To the man who is considering breeding horses I can only say this: breed them good or breed them not at all. There is no more hopeless proposition on the farm today than trying to breed scrub horses. There is a market at the present time for good drafters in the East and in the West. The trouble is that there are too many of us content to use anything in the shape of a horse that can stand up and pull a certain limit of weight. It is easy to get them of this kind.

I suppose that the truck, tractor and the horse will always be more or less in competition, but they are gradually seeking and taking their levels. Either one of these two great classes of power are indispensable. When you are using a tractor or a truck, try to use them at work that suits them. Take the viewpoint of the man who bought a tractor because he thought too much of his horses to ask them to do some of the mean jobs about the farm.

Canada and U.S. Wheat Prices

Higher Prices in the United States Due to Local Milling Demand and Majority Home Consumption—By R. Magill

[Note—The Guide has received many questions and comments upon the spread in prices of wheat, particularly the Winnipeg, Minneapolis and Chicago markets, and asked for an explanation. Dr. Magill, secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, is one of the foremost students of grain marketing on the continent. Prior to accepting his present position he was chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada, and in 1911 was chairman of the commission whose report brought about the establishment of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. The Guide asked Dr. Magill to give an explanation of the variation in prices between Canada and the United States, and his views are set forth herewith.]

We have received many letters lately asking the following questions:

1. If the price of wheat in exporting countries is the Liverpool price, why is the price of wheat higher in the United States than in Canada?

2. How can exporters of U.S. wheat pay a higher price at Duluth, Minneapolis or elsewhere, than is paid at Fort William, and export in competition with Canadian wheat?

3. If American exporters pay more for American wheat which they export, and make a profit by exporting it, what profit do Canadian exporters make buying Canadian wheat at a lower price?

In 1921 the United States produced 587,032,000 bushels of winter wheat, and 207,861,000 bushels of spring wheat. In 1922 the United States produced 541,809,000 bushels of winter wheat, and 268,314,000 bushels of spring wheat.

The figures show the total production of wheat in the United States during those years, and how much larger is the volume of winter wheat than that of spring wheat.

It may be noted in passing that during the twelve years 1910 to 1921 the United States produced on the average 788,000,000 bushels of wheat annually.

The next important fact is the quantity of dark northern spring wheat that is produced in the United States, because it is the dark northern spring wheat that most resembles the wheat grown in the Canadian west. From July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, there were inspected at all points in the United States 121,360 cars of dark northern spring wheat. Of this total, 11,402 cars graded No. 1 dark northern, 14,816 cars graded No. 2 dark northern, 22,667 cars graded No. 3 dark northern, and the balance graded from No. 4 down.

During the same months there were 11,499 cars graded northern spring, and 375 cars graded red spring.

These figures do not include durum wheat. The average of the car may be put at 1,400 bushels.

In the following year there were 86,198 cars graded dark northern spring, and 9,750 cars northern spring.

The next question is how much wheat does the United States export, and what kinds and grades of wheat does she export?

Exports from U.S.

With a population of 110,000,000 of

people, the United States cannot afford to export a large percentage of her wheat. In years like 1914-1915 and 1919-1920, when her crops were specially large, the quantity exported was above the average. But taking it over a period of years, the United States has not been selling much above 20 per cent. of her wheat for foreign consumption. And this percentage would have been much lower had it not been for the exceptionally large crops in the years named, and the stimulation of demand during some of the war years. Indeed, except in years of specially big crops, the United States has nearly reached the point where she can consume almost the whole of her own wheat.

And this is true of spring wheat particularly. Taking the eighteen months from July 1, 1920, to December 31, 1921, the following table shows the varieties of wheat exported and the quantity in each variety. It is important to notice that during that period of eighteen months the United States exported only 20,737,000 bushels of hard red spring wheat, and that this amounted to only 5 per cent. of the wheat exported. How much of this 20,737,000 bushels was dark northern does not appear; the figures include all the hard red spring wheat varieties.

Domestic Exports of Wheat from the United States, by kinds, July 1, 1920, to December 31, 1921.

	Bushels	Per cent.
Hard red winter.....	198,832,000	48.2
Soft red winter.....	50,654,000	12.3
Hard red spring.....	20,737,000	5.0
Common white.....	712,000	.2
White club.....	1,229,000	.3
Durum.....	9,225,000	2.2
Mixed.....	131,304,000	31.8
Total.....	412,693,000	100.0

Note.—The above figures are for period covering eighteen months. Figures showing exports by grade for twelve months are not available.

Domestic Exports of Wheat from the United States, by grades, July 1920 to December 31, 1921

	Bushels	Per cent.
No. 1.....	12,705,000	3.1
No. 2.....	331,898,000	80.4
No. 3.....	14,391,000	3.5
No. 4.....	404,000	.1
Sold on sample.....	53,195,000	12.9
Total.....	412,693,000	100.0

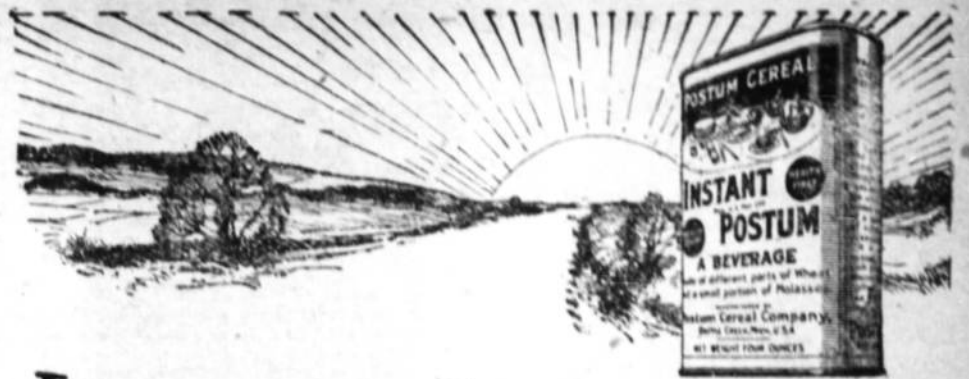
Slightly more than 80 per cent. of the above total was No. 2 grade, almost 13 per cent. being sold on sample, while the remaining 7 per cent. was almost all No. 1 or No. 3 grade. Of the No. 1, we do not know how much was dark northern spring.

Export Prices

The next point is the prices which the exporters in the United States pay for the wheat they export.

The New York Produce Exchange publishes the following table showing the average prices for wheat, free on board, boat afloat at New York, monthly and yearly, for the years 1920 and 1921.

Average Price of Wheat, f.o.b. afloat at New York, Monthly and Yearly, for the Years 1920, 1921.					
Months	1920				
	No. 2 Red Winter	No. 2 Mixed Durum	No. 1 Northern Dark Spring	No. 2 Hard Winter	No. 1 Nor. Manitoba
	Per Bus.	Per Bus.	Per Bus.	Per Bus.	Per Bus.
January.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	.....	.....	.....	272½	.....
March.....	268½	.....	.....	306½	.....
April.....	306½	.....	.....	322	.....
May.....	322	.....	.....	312	.....
June.....	312	.....	.....	304	.....
July.....	304½	304½	.....	280½	.....
August.....	280½	284	.....	276½	.....
September.....	276½	270½	.....	240½	241½
October.....	240½	212½	245½	209	211
November.....	209	207½	208½	201½	203½
December.....	201½	196	199½	.....	.....
Yearly averages.....	272½	.....	.....	272½	.....
Months	1921				
	Per Bus.	Per Bus.	Per Bus.	Per Bus.	Per Bus.
January.....	198½	200½	208½	203½	208½
February.....	193½	184½	195½	193½	196½
March.....	.....	175	189½	185	196½
April.....	.....	157½	172½	163½	181½
May.....	176½	170½	185	179½	182
June.....	167½	164½	185½	170	185½
July.....	144	143½	.....	151	.....
August.....	136½	138½	.....	138½	.....
September.....	140	132½	.....	140	.....
October.....	120½	109½	118½	120½	122½
November.....	119½	107½	116	117½	118
December.....	127½	114½	124½	126½	127
Yearly averages.....	152½	149½	166½	157½	168½



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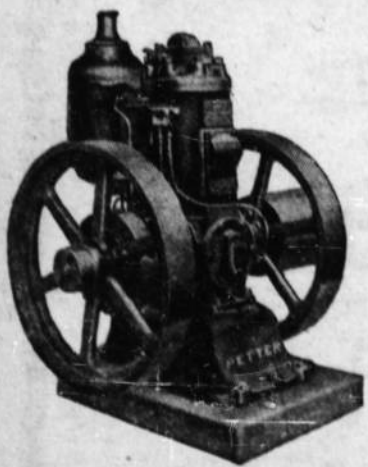
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It is worth while to compare the prices paid by New York exporters for No. 1 dark northern and No. 1 northern Manitoba.

It will be noticed that in the fall of 1920, in the month of October, No. 1 dark northern was \$2.45½ per bushel as compared with No. 1 northern Manitoba \$2.41½, but that in November and December, Manitoba northern commanded a higher price than dark northern.

And in 1921 it will be noticed that practically in every month No. 1 northern Manitoba was higher than No. 1 dark northern, and that the average for the year 1921 was \$1.68½ for No. 1 northern Manitoba as against \$1.66½ for No. 1 dark northern. So that the exporter does not pay more for No. 1 dark northern than for No. 1 Manitoba northern, and he pays more for Manitoba than he does for the other U.S. varieties.

It is not enough to compare prices at Fort William with prices at Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago. To realize at what prices wheat for export is sold in the United States and Canada, prices paid by exporters at the seaports must be compared. The figures published by the New York Produce Exchange are confirmed by the figures of other ports.

Milling Competition

Why does the United States export so little hard red spring wheat?

The answer is, because the United States mills need all the hard red spring wheat grown in the United States for blending purposes; they compete for it, and their competition for the limited quantity available puts the price above the export basis in the primary markets. Most of the hard red spring wheat, and practically all the dark northern spring wheat, is grown in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana. And the competition of the mills for the limited amount of dark northern spring wheat puts the price at Minneapolis and Duluth above the export level for what the mills buy.

It should be recalled here that the United States does not admit wheat from any country free of duty, if the wheat is to be consumed in the United States. The United States tariff does provide that Canadian wheat may be ground in American mills in transit if the flour therefrom is exported, and does provide that in that case the duty is rebated, less one per cent., but Canadian wheat ground in the United States for consumption there is liable to the duty.

Even so, some Canadian wheat has been bought during recent months for consumption in the United States, and the duty has been paid, because of the very limited amount of home-grown high-grade dark northern spring wheat available.

Export Prices the Same

Putting it in another way, while the price of wheat at Liverpool regulates the price of surplus wheats exported, it does not regulate the price of wheat of which little or none is exported. It does not regulate the price of No. 1 dark northern wheat in the United States in so far as this is purchased by American mills and required for consumption in the United States. The American mills need it, there is very little of it available, and they offer a price for it which prevents much of it being exported.

If a few million bushels of hard red spring wheat grown in the United States are exported, they are exported at world market prices, and the figures of prices quoted from the New York Produce Exchange prove this fact.

Why should an Englishman pay more for hard red spring wheat grown in the United States than for the same kind and grade of wheat grown in Western Canada? He doesn't.

Why should an American exporter pay a price higher than the price he pays for hard red spring wheat grown in Canada? He doesn't.

How can an American exporter pay a high price for hard red spring wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth and export it in competition with Canadian wheat? He doesn't.

For such hard red spring wheat grown in the United States as is exported no more is paid per bushel than is paid in Canada, either by the Englishman, by

the American exporter, or by the buyer at the primary markets who ships to the American exporter.

The Best Market

The position in Canada is the very opposite of what exists in the United States. Canada consumes less than 25 per cent. and exports the balance of her crop, while the reverse is true in the United States. Most of the wheat produced in Western Canada is hard red spring wheat, and most of the wheat exported by Canada is hard red spring wheat, and of the dark variety; the opposite is the case in the United States.

The Canadian people can consume

only a small percentage of the wheat grown in Canada, and the Canadian mills have only a limited export business in flour, whereas in the United States the milling industry has an enormous home market and is as well placed for exporting flour as is the milling industry of Canada.

And the United States market is not only a protected market, it is also today the best market in the world for wheat and flour, because of the standard of living of the American people, because they suffered less from the war than any other people in the world, and because they are able to pay for what they want.

Beginning to Keep Bees

By I. T. Floyd

AND so you plan to start beekeeping! Well, come and let us talk this matter over.

In the first place, some people think that of the large number of enthusiasts who start beekeeping, many give it up in a short time, but I have found in checking over the office lists that comparatively few give it up, and these few are generally the ones who have secured a poor start.

Now, when we speak of a colony of bees, we mean the occupants of one hive. This consists of a varying number of workers and a queen in the spring time and some drones during the summer. The best way to begin is to purchase a strong colony, one in which the bees cover six or seven frames by June 1. These will increase very rapidly after that time. They may be purchased before that



A swarm of bees on a branch of a spruce tree.

time but this point is important to note that from the time the bees are removed from the cellar, their numbers lessen until the time when the young brood begins to hatch.

The life of a worker bee is only about six weeks in the active season. The bees hatched in the fall are the ones that live through the winter. A number of these old bees die off every day in the spring until the young brood begins to hatch more rapidly than the death rate in the old ones.

It is well to purchase as near home as possible as the express rate on bees is much higher than other goods. A good colony of bees in a ten-frame hive will weigh from fifty to sixty pounds. When the colony arrives it should be placed at once on the stand where it is to remain as the bees will mark the location on the first flight and any moves after that time will result in confusion as many bees will fly directly to the field and return to the old stand with their load of nectar.

If it is impossible to secure a full colony, a nucleus colony may be secured from the Southern States. A nucleus colony may consist of from one to three combs of bees with a queen. The three frame size is the most popular. These combs of brood honey and bees are removed directly from the hive to the shipping case and will stand a journey of a week or more. A three-frame nucleus weighs about fifteen pounds and will cost from \$1.50 to \$2.00 for expressage. There is some danger of buying diseased combs in these shipments, but many beekeepers take the chance. These bees are available in the States of Georgia, Alabama, Texas and Florida.

Package Bees

Another method is to procure package bees. These packages come from the same source as the nucleus, but consist

of a number of bees sold by weight. These are confined in screen wire cages and are shipped in one, two and three pound sizes. A cake of candy in the top of the cage provides food on the trip.

Beginners are likely to have trouble with packages, unless they have combs on which to hive them.

The Equipment Required

A good smoker is a necessity in the work. Smoke is used to control a colony of bees in much the same manner as a whip is used to control a horse. A few puffs of smoke blown into the entrance disorganizes the colony and the operator can then open the hive and remove the combs without danger of attack.

Smokers are made in different sizes and it is a poor policy to buy the smallest size. A No. 2 smoker is alright for a few colonies, but if

many are kept, a larger size will hold the fire for a longer period and this point will be appreciated.

A veil is important to protect the face from stings, but gloves are seldom used as they are hot and uncomfortable and the bees are not so likely to sting the hands. However, if the beginner feels that he must have gloves he can secure them from any supply dealer. Long sleeved ones made of drill are the most serviceable.

Two new hives will be needed for each full colony as the bees are likely to swarm twice, and at least one full depth super will be needed for each hive. If package bees are purchased only one hive will be needed as these are not so likely to swarm.

The supers and hive bodies are identical; if a super is set on a bottom board and a cover placed thereon, it becomes a hive. These hive bodies or supers include the frames. With a hive for a pattern, these may be made at home by anyone handy with tools, but it never pays to make the frames in this way as they can be manufactured so much cheaper with machinery that it is out of the question to attempt to make them at home.

Comb foundation will be needed for the frames. This is manufactured from pure beeswax rolled out into thin sheets and embossed with the base of the worker cell. Comb foundation is made in different grades. The grade termed light brood, running eight sheets to the pound is very good.

Wire will be needed to reinforce the combs. This can easily be inserted in the frames, which will be found punched for this purpose. A special make of soft tinned wire, No. 28 or 30 is used for this purpose.

A queen excluder will be needed to keep the queen in the lower hive. This is a sheet made of stiff wire or perforated zinc and fitted to a frame. The

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Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified advts.

Spring Time

The chief thing connected with spring in the farmer's mind is seeding. And thoughts of seeding naturally gets the farmer started on the subject of seed grain—what are his requirements going to be, what will he have to sell and what will he have to buy? All these things have to be gone over carefully and figured out. But one subject that need cause him little worry is the matter of selling or buying—a little Classified Ad. in The Guide does that for the farmer in short order. It is just as Jeremiah Coffey, of Dalesboro, Sask., says:

"I have advertised in The Grain Growers' Guide for several years and have had to send back hundreds of dollars after selling my entire stock of brome seed. The results are exceptional."

wires or perforations are so spaced that the worker bees pass freely through the perforations, but the queen being larger is unable to pass. It also acts as a drone excluder.

The following is a list with prices. These vary slightly with the different dealers. This list is taken from the catalog of a prominent firm:

2 No. 1 hives, 10 frame, nailed and painted at \$4.50.....	\$ 9.00
2 supers for extracted honey, full depth in flat at \$1.85.....	3.70
5 lbs. light brood foundation at 73c..	3.65
1 No. 2 smoker.....	1.50
1 spur embedder.....	.45
1 bee veil.....	.60
1 1/2-lb. spool wire.....	.30
1 wire queen excluder, 10 frame.....	.85
	\$20.05

Join a Beekeepers' Association

It will be an advantage to the beginner to join a beekeepers' association as there is much to be gained by organization. If there is a local association, it will be better to unite with it as all locals are affiliated with the provincial and one fee is all that is required. The membership fee to the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association and its affiliated locals is \$1.50. This includes cheap rates on bee papers and a discount on supply prices.

Twenty dollars for a full colony of bees look like a lot of money to persons who have never kept bees, but experienced beekeepers claim that there is no money in selling them, even at that price.

It takes at least thirty-five pounds of honey to winter a strong colony of bees and from the above list of supplies, it will be noted that this furniture costs money and with the prospect of a crop of over one hundred pounds of honey in view, there is no money in selling. We do not, as a rule, find one beekeeper in every twenty, who makes a business of selling bees; the most of them would rather buy than sell.

If there is a chance for a beginner to visit a beekeeper and spend a few hours with him, he will find him generally willing to give him much valuable assistance. There are no secret tricks to be learned as some believe, it is simply a matter of becoming acquainted with the insect and the organization of the colony and its requirements. A good bee book will help, but the actual practice assisted by a good reference book will teach a beginner much in a season.

A Few Don'ts

Don't pay twenty dollars a colony for bees in home-made eight-frame hives. For this price you should receive strong colonies in ten-frame factory-made hives.

Don't buy weak colonies at any price. Don't neglect to ask the shippers to guarantee delivery in good condition. No good beekeeper will object to this condition. If you inspect the bees yourself, see that you get good worker combs built on full sheets of foundation, well wired in. This is important. Combs without wire may break down in shipment and cause the loss of the bees.

Don't buy too many. Two or three colonies is enough for a beginning and will increase as fast as the operator's experience.

Don't be afraid of being laughed at. If there are no beekeepers in your locality, your interest will no doubt prove amusing to some of your neighbors. This will not cost you anything and it will please them, which will be worth something.

Remember he who laughs last, laughs best.

Community Grazing Areas

The minister of agriculture, Hon. C. M. Hamilton, has introduced a bill to establish grazing areas in various parts of the province on Dominion public lands in Saskatchewan.

These areas will be leased to community grazing associations which will become incorporated under the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act. An advisory committee of three persons to advise the minister upon matters in connection with the administration of the act is provided for.

Write for free booklets on Farm Sanitation

They contain practical suggestions for the prevention of diseases common to livestock and poultry and describe in detail the many uses of

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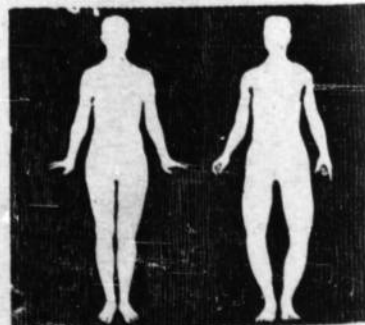
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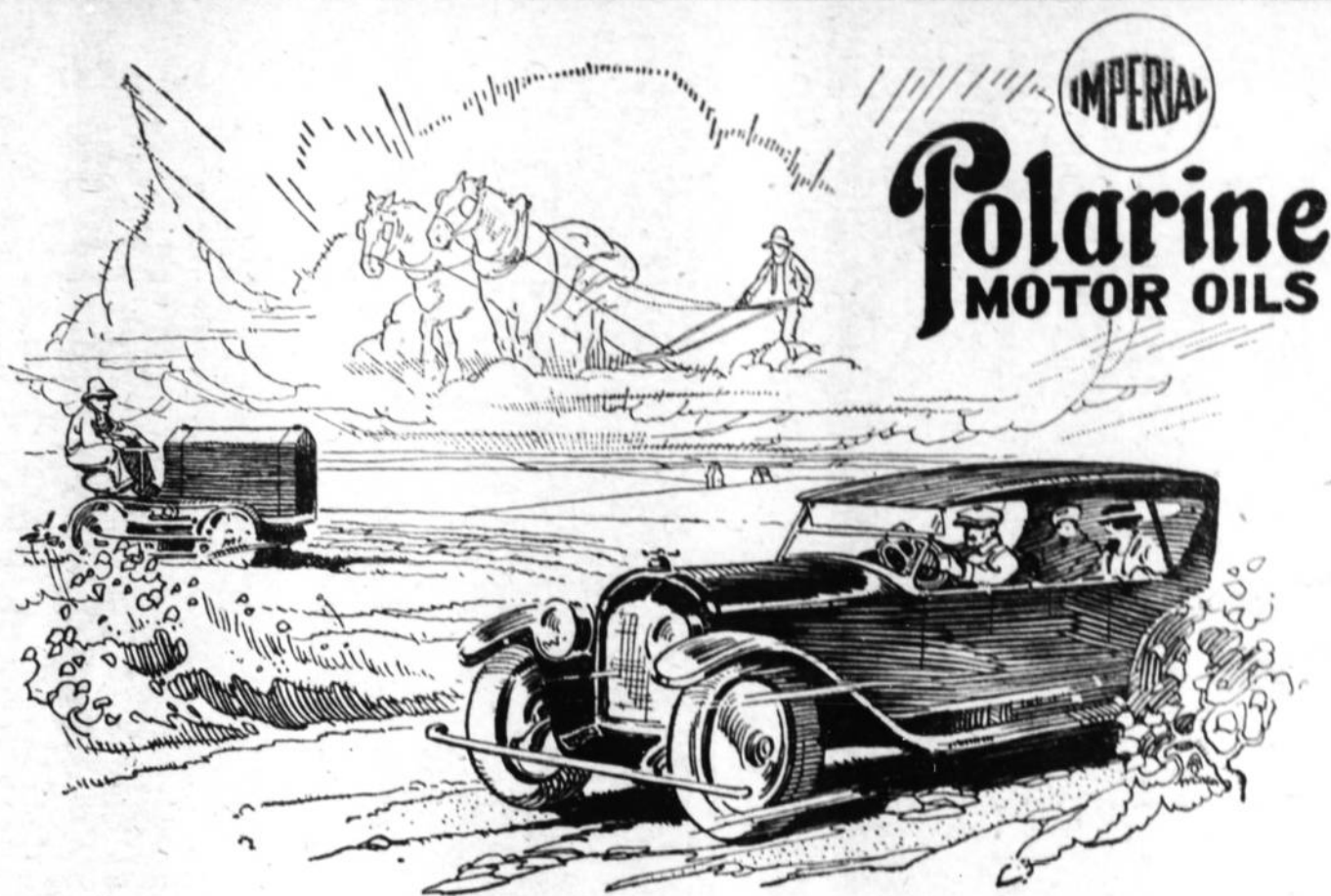


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STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES,
PLUMS, CRAB APPLES, ETC.

Everyone knows that wild fruit will grow in abundance on the prairies, but very few know that hundreds of farmers are now growing these cultivated fruits successfully. Why not you? Wouldn't you like to be able to go out into your own garden and pick strawberries, raspberries, plums or crab apples. A very small garden will supply an abundance of fruit for the average family.



Large Red Raspberries

Raspberries are about the hardiest fruit grown on the prairies. Fruit comes abundantly the first year after planting. The variety we are distributing is the well-known Latham, recognized as the best for this country. Ripens in August and has a long bearing season. Has extremely large berries of excellent quality.

SALE PRICE—12 canes, \$1.25 postpaid; 25 canes, \$2.25; 50 canes, \$3.90.

We cannot accept orders for less than 12 canes.

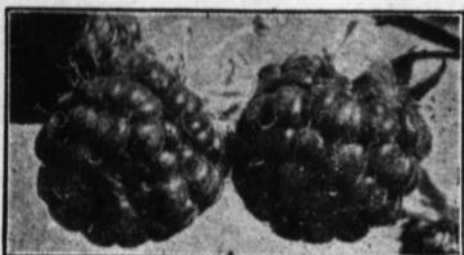
Luscious Strawberries

Strawberry growing in the prairie provinces has passed the experimental stage and are now being successfully grown in all three provinces. The plants we are distributing are the July bearing. They have been well tested and proven the best varieties for this country. They are hardy and prolific and the fruit equal to any on the market.

SALE PRICE—25 plants, \$1.15 postpaid; 50 plants, \$1.95; 100 plants, \$3.55; 200 plants, \$6.50.

We cannot accept orders for less than 25 plants.

READ "CONDITIONS OF SALE"



Plums

The varieties listed below are very hardy and the fruit compares favorably with plums grown in Eastern Canada or the States. Plum trees are not self-fertilizing, and so must be planted in pairs. The Opatka and Sapa varieties cross.

OPATA PLUM—A dark, purplish fruit with small pit and firm, sweet, greenish flesh. Ripens early in August. Sale Price—75 cents each.

SAPA PLUM—Companion to the Opatka. Fruit has dark red flesh, a small pit, is of fine eating quality and a good preserver. Ripens a week to ten days later than Opatka. Sale Price—75 cents each.

READ "CONDITIONS OF SALE"

Hardy Crab Apples

Have been successfully grown for years as far north as Dauphin, Man. The yield is prolific and the quality equal to similar fruit imported from Ontario or British Columbia. The crab apples offered here are hardy all over Western Canada.

The trees are not only very ornamental when in bloom, but give an abundant yield of fruit which is especially good for preserving. Trees well cared for should produce from half to one bushel of fruit the fifth or sixth year after planting. After that the yield increases yearly till the full bearing is reached. The following varieties are recommended for the prairies; they produce bright, golden-yellow fruit with red cheeks. Each tree is complete in itself and will produce fruit without having any other tree with which to cross fertilize. The varieties offered are Transcendent, Hyslop and Siberian. Sale Price—60 cents per tree. Each tree is one year old.

READ "CONDITIONS OF SALE"

ROSES

HANSA ROSE—Also known as Rugosa hybrid rose. The hardiest of the double red roses, and blooms almost continuously from July until October. A large, beautiful, double crimson bloom and very fragrant. Requires no protection in winter.

PERSIAN YELLOW ROSE—A hybrid briar rose that has been found very satisfactory for yellow roses. Semi-double. Bears in July.

SOLEIL D'OR—Another hybrid rose. This should be protected in winter by hilling up and have some brush thrown around it to have it well covered with snow. This trouble is worth while, for the bloom is exceptionally beautiful, yellow with salmon tints.

BLANC DE COUBERT—A hardy Rugosa hybrid. Blooms pure white, semi-double and very fragrant. Sale Price—75 cents each.

LILACS

JAPANESE AND HUNGARIAN LILACS—Late bloomers, pink and purple; grow to 8 or 10 feet. Sale Price—Two-year-old plants, 60 cents each.

DOUBLE PINK LILACS—Beautiful bloom; grow to 6 or 8 feet. Sale Price—60 cents each.

DOUBLE RED LILACS—Very beautiful; grow to 6 or 8 feet. Sale Price—75 cents each.

SINGLE WHITE LILACS—Grow 5 to 7 feet in height. Sale Price—60 cents each.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE

Noted for the great profusion and fragrance of its flowers. Grows 8 to 12 feet high; very hardy. Blooms first year after planting and keeps on improving in the beauty of its bloom year by year. Red, white or pink flowers completely cover the plant. Remains in bloom for several weeks in June and July. Sale Price—For one and two-year-old plants in any color, 35 cents each.

Plums, Crab Apples, Roses, Shrubs, are sent by Express Collect, so please give your nearest express office when ordering.

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Only orders accompanied by a subscription to The Guide will be accepted. This subscription can be either new or renewal, your own or anyone else's. If a renewal, the time paid for will be added on from the time the present subscription expires. The subscription entitles you to buy (but does not purchase) these exceptional varieties at these low prices stated. The subscription can be \$1.00 for one year—\$2.00 for three years (you save \$1.00)—or \$3.00 for five years (you save \$2.00).

Some of the varieties are limited in quantity. Orders will be booked as received. Order at once.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

\$100 for Your Opinion

Prizes Offered for Information Regarding Guide Articles

This is the last call for letters in the prize contest on the most valuable article which has appeared in The Guide in the last year. We are offering \$100 to be divided as follows:

- \$20.00 for the best letter.
- 15.00 for the second best.
- 10.00 for the third best.
- 5.00 for the fourth best.
- 3.00 each for the next six best.
- 2.00 each for the next sixteen best.

This is the easiest thing The Guide has ever offered in the way of a competition. You do not have to have any special knowledge of any one subject to be able to write. You do not have to quote the particular title or author's name; if you have forgotten it and if

you do not happen to have kept your back numbers of The Guide it will be sufficient if you describe the article well enough so that we can recognize which one you have in mind. The editor is simply asking for the expression of an opinion which you must already have formed. You can put twenty dollars' worth on one side of one sheet of note paper.

At this time we are not seeking letters which will tell us whether you do or do not like the policy of The Guide or whether you find it entertaining or interesting or what your views are on political questions. What we want is to know what article or articles containing information on practical mat-

ters that you are dealing with in your everyday life have given you the most assistance. It may have been articles on dairying, steer feeding, silo building, tillage operations or any one of a score or more farm subjects. It may have been articles on fruit growing, tree planting or beautifying and improving your home surroundings. It may have been articles on cookery, dressmaking, poultry keeping, bee keeping, household hints, labor-saving devices or similar articles that have been published to assist farmers and their families.

These prizes are offered equally to men or women readers and we ask that you state definitely the names or subjects of the articles that were the most useful and beneficial to you, and to explain briefly just how they helped you. If possible give the date when the article appeared in The Guide.

The Progressives' Record

On Freight Rates, Wheat Marketing, Improvement Policies for National Railways, Transportation Questions and Tariff Reform, Progressives have Record Deserving of Continued Support of all Citizens—

By R. M. Johnson

THE record of the Progressive group in the House of Commons during the life of the present parliament has been such as to earn the respect and continued support of all citizens, especially of Western Canada. Long years of discrimination against this portion of the Dominion was responsible for the active entry into the political field of a group of men pledged to remove the inequality of opportunity that existed, and while entire success has not yet crowned their efforts, their record of achievement has been most enviable. Their continued efforts give promise of better conditions for the Western agriculturist with whose interests are inseparably bound up the interests of all other classes of the community.

Freight Rates

Had it not been for the efforts of Mr. Crerar and his followers in the last session of parliament the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement on freight rates would undoubtedly have been further suspended, if not entirely abrogated, resulting in a loss to the wheat grower of many millions of dollars annually. This can be abundantly proven by reference to last year's Hansards, and to the records of the special committee dealing with the matter.

Wheat Board

The work of the Progressive Party to secure Federal legislation for the re-establishment of the Canada Wheat Board, stands out as an example of what can be accomplished, against the most strenuous opposition, by a determined group responsive to the demands of their constituents, and, although subsequent developments prevented the creation of this board, the necessary legislation was secured and still stands; it will become effective when the provinces have done their part.

Uniting National Railways

In railway matters the support of the Progressive members in parliament was one of the strong factors that enabled the government to carry out its policy for the consolidating of the National Railways under one management with every opportunity to make good, when its own following was hopelessly divided on public ownership. This is one of the greatest problems facing the country today, and calling for solution. With their huge annual deficits, if our National Railways are ever to succeed they must be taken and kept out of politics. Efficient management and possible readjustments should make them eventually, not only the pride, but a profitable enterprise of the Dominion.

Railway Development

Last year's attempt to secure a pronouncement from the government on the Hudson Bay Railway was not successful. This year the resolution of Mr. Knox, Progressive member from Prince Albert, supported by his associates, passed through the House of Commons only a few days ago, and as a result the Hudson Bay Railway will

Please remember the following points:

1. Write only on one side of the paper, preferably in ink. Fine writing will not win the prize. Don't worry about any grammatical errors; they will not be considered, because it is the information that we want.

2. There is no limit to the length of your letter, but we think you should be able to handle it easily in 500 words or less.

3. We are anxious to have these letters from as many readers as possible so that we can map out a more helpful program for the next year.

4. All letters in this competition must reach The Guide office not later than April 16.

5. Address all correspondence to The Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

now have priority over other railway projects. This does not mean, however, that branch line construction will not be carried on. The importance of this has not been lost sight of by the western members. The Bengough extension is possibly the one of most immediate importance to the people of the Moose Jaw constituency, and as a result of strong representations made during the past year, it is now at the head of the list of branch lines to be constructed, with every reason to believe that construction will be commenced at an early date.

Tariff Reform

The abolition of the protective feature in our customs tariff, placing it on a revenue rather than on a protective basis, is one of the cardinal planks in the Progressive platform. Their attempts last year to secure this, first by an amendment to the budget and then by attack when in committee, could not overcome the combined opposition of the two old parties. The effort has been renewed this year, first by an amendment to the address, and now in an effort to have the rules of parliament so amended as to permit of a second amendment to the budget.

Economy Imperative

Conditions in Canada today call for the most rigid economy in the administration of public affairs. Taxation has reached the very limit of the ability of the taxpayer to pay, and still our annual deficits add to the total of the national debt. The solution of this may eventually call for the cutting off of huge expenditures which we have hitherto deemed as all important, but if national prosperity is to be restored to the Dominion, and if our basic industries are to have the opportunity to re-establish themselves, and especially if our transportation systems are to become self sustaining, the government and people of Canada will have to make up their minds to the sacrificing of many things which they now regard as indispensable.

*Northern
Overalls*

You'll note the difference—the better quality and value—as soon as you see Northern Overalls.

Ask your dealer.

The Northern Shirt Co., Limited
WINNIPEG



Above: Banner oats grown in triple rows as a summerfallow substitute.
Below: Cultivating wheat in triple rows. These two photos were taken on the farm of R. J. Atkinson, Craik, Sask.

Grain as Summerfallow Substitute

Saskatchewan Farmer Gets 15 Bushels of Wheat per Acre from Crop Grown in Place of Bare Fallow

THE prevailing practice of bare summerfallowing at least one-third of the cultivated area is proving to be a very expensive method. Figured from a business standpoint it costs between \$6.00 to \$7.00 per acre to summerfallow on land costing from \$50 to \$65 per acre, which must be charged to the wheat crop following, thus reducing the possibility of obtaining profits from wheat production on expensive land. For these reasons it seems very desirable to develop if possible a method of cleaning the land by thorough cultivation without at the same time losing the use of it.

After hearing an interesting address by Professor Manley Champlin, of Saskatchewan University, who has had considerable experience in this particular work with a good measure of success, I decided to sow at least a portion of my summerfallow in rows in 1922. After plowing to a depth of six to seven inches deep, packing and harrowing, on April 30, I seeded eight acres of Marquis wheat at ordinary rate of seeding, one and a half bushels per acre in three-row groups, leaving a space of 36 inches for intertilling.

After finishing my other seeding I prepared twenty acres in the above manner and seeded Banner oats at three bushels per acre rate in three-row groups, with same spacing as used in the wheat seeding; oats were sowed on May 30.

For the purpose of cultivation between these rows I purchased a two-row corn cultivator of a reliable make, which is drawn by a team and covers about sixteen acres per day, doing excellent work. As soon as the grain rows could be easily followed I commenced cultivating, going over the land at intervals of ten days during the growing season or until all weed growth had stopped. The wheat in rows showed a rapid growth of strong straw with a very marked uniformity in length of head.

Fair Crop Notwithstanding

However, about August 1, much to my disappointment, the wheat-stem sawfly put in his appearance in this wheat, doing considerable damage, this being the only unsurmountable difficulty encountered in growing wheat by this method. On August 25, or 115 days

from seeding, the wheat was cut and stooked. Later it was stacked off the land to allow of early fall cultivation to germinate any shelled grain and to prevent volunteer growth the following spring. Wheat was threshed separately and showed a yield of 15 bushels per acre of splendid color and grade.

The oats were harvested at a period when they would make the best sheaf feed. I took 7,000 good sized bundles off the twenty acres. After harvest I used a duckfoot cultivator once crosswise of the rows and left it to go into winter.

Observation to date shows a heavy covering of snow held by the stubble, in comparison to bare fallow. The question of effect of this method on the following crop naturally arises, and the answer to it shows that at Saskatchewan University in 1922, the crop following showed 6.8 bushels per acre more wheat than on bare fallow.

Seeding can be done with an ordinary grain drill. By blocking off the runs which must be idle and plugging same by using small pieces of tin cut to fit over the rims. Letting X represent an open run and O represent one closed, the following diagrams will illustrate how a ten-foot drill may be arranged.

OOXXXOOOOXXXOOOOXXXO

Run wheel in wheel mark when turning to the right. This scheme may be varied to suit rows wanted in a group.

In conclusion, this method of farming will allow of our summerfallow to produce at least enough green oats for feeding purposes and as an ordinary grain drill and binder will do the seeding and harvesting all the extra expense is the price of a two-row corn cultivator which is around \$100.—R. J. Atkinson.

Alberta Seed for States

Two car loads of Alberta seed wheat, cleaned and graded at the government plant at Edmonton, were shipped across the line the past week, one car going to farmers in North Dakota and another to farmers in South Dakota, for seed purposes. Another car went from the government plant to Steele Briggs Co., at Toronto. The plant, which is operated by the department of agriculture to clean, grade and market registered seed of farmers in the province, has already marketed nearly 10,000 bushels of high grade seed. A good deal of it has gone to farmers within the province.

Co-operative Cattle Selling

Is now established in the confidence of Western cattle raisers.

The large number of cattle daily received show that farmers realize the importance of the new system of cattle selling and the benefits to be received from it.

The pool has the most complete cattle-selling organization in Canada, with representatives on every eastern market and every market in the United States where Canadian cattle can be sold, and also in Great Britain.

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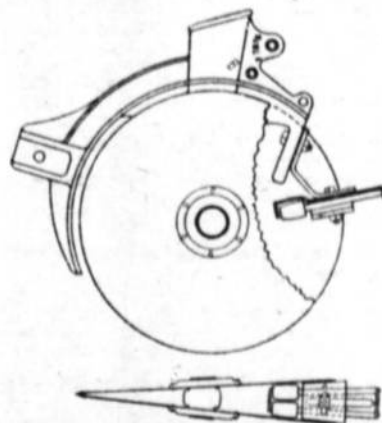
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Guide Bulletin Service

Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these Bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These Bulletins are free to Guide readers upon request when accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (5-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

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| 1. An Inexpensive Home-made Fireless Cooker | 30. Silage Machinery |
| 2. How to Make a Paper Dress Form | 31. The Trench Silo |
| 3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases | 32. The Pit Silo |
| 4. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles | 33. Removing Silage from a Pit Silo |
| 5. How to be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors | 34. The Beef Ring—How to Operate |
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| 19. How to Lay Out a Farm Garden | 48. How to Make an Ice Well |
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| 21. Canning Meat | 50. How to Pot Bulbs for Winter |
| 22. Sweet Clover Varieties | 51. Using Sealing Wax to Make Pretty Vases and Bells |
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| 26. Silage Crops | 55. How to Make Soap at Home |
| 27. Feeding Silage | 56. Growing Melons, Pumpkins, Squash, Citrons and Cucumbers |
| 28. Practical Experience with Silage | 57. How to Build Shipping Crates for Livestock |

News from the Organizations

Saskatchewan

Value of a Local

"We may not be able to do very much as a local, but we will do all we can to help the farmers' organization." This declaration of E. E. Breakenridge, secretary of the re-organized Rangeview local, admirably sums up the attitude of the members of the local towards the S.G.G.A.

Crop failures having driven many farmers away from the district, and conditions generally being so adverse, it was felt to be useless to try to keep up the organization. After two years of inactivity, however, the demand for the organization of a local has again arisen, and effect was given to it on March 3, when all the farmers present at the meeting, ten in number, paid their fees.

"It was shown at the meeting," says the secretary, "that during the five years our local was in operation a true community spirit had been established, that we had benefited educationally, socially and morally. We also got an insight into public questions which we otherwise would never have obtained." This is in addition to a direct saving of many hundreds of dollars to the farmers of the district as a result of organization during the five years of the local's existence. Mr. Breakenridge has hopes that the membership will more than double before the end of the year.

Debate on Group Government

The members of the Cabri G.G.A. recently put on a concert and debate, both of which proved most successful, followed by a dance, at which a lunch was served by the ladies.

The debate, in the words of the secretary, "was something to be remembered." The subject was: Resolved That the System of Vocational Class Group Organization for Political Purposes is in the Best Interest of Good Government. The speakers were W. Searle and T. Phillips, of Cabri, for the affirmative, and W. Lyster and G. Duguid, of the Miry Creek G.G.A. for the negative. The subject was very ably handled by each of the speakers, the judge's decision being given as "a draw."

Mr. Stewart was in the chair, and the musical program was provided by Messrs. Sullivan, Aos, Tate, and the Cabri quartette, with Miss N. Sullivan as accompanist.

Meddling With the Weather

"One of our members is notorious for prophecy. We had him up charging him with meddling with the weather, thereby causing dry summers," is the way in which J. J. Ryan, secretary of the Fielding G.G.A. reports a mock trial held by his local.

This took place on March 9, when about 250 people were present, the affair proving a huge success. A charge of 25 cents each provided sufficient funds to rent the hall for a whole year, and also allowing for a meeting every month, and one extra night on which they are entitled to make a charge for admission. With crowds like this there should be a big opportunity for expansion of the local.

Ed. Nelson, county chairman, addressed the gathering, and made a very good impression. We hope it impressed to the point of membership. If it didn't, it should.

Organization Notes

A payment of \$27 by the secretary of the Neasden local brings the total membership for 1923 already higher than for 1922. As, however, it is still slightly below 1921 there is room for expansion. Will former members and those who have never joined take the hint?

Little Woody shows an increase of 60 per cent. in membership over 1922. As less than three months of the year have gone we hope to see a further increase before the year expires.

"Last year this association was apathetic, and very little interest was

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

taken in the work. This year each and every member is bubbling over with enthusiasm, and taking up their problems in a manner that augurs well for the future of the local and the community." This is John McCloy's testimony as to the Spring Grove local in the Kinistino district.

G. A. Hope, director of district 10, reports a splendid meeting at Victoria Park, the local having had a debate on the following resolution, viz.: Resolved that the Hudson Bay Railway is of More Benefit to Canada than the St. Lawrence Route. The affirmative was declared the winner. Mr. Hope is making an effort to organize a local in the Westport school district, five miles west of Wadena.

An enquiry from the secretary of the Staynor Hall and District G.G.A. appears to indicate a revival of interest in the association. With the exception of two dollars no fees have been received from the local since 1919. Mr. Vasseur asks how the local stands with the Central. A mere spark; will it be fanned into a flame? Let "Echo" (P.O.) answer.

We hear much in this country about the northern lights, and who does not enjoy watching their constantly changing form, color, and intensity? The name is now to be perpetuated by the association, as a local has been organized by John McCloy, of Kinistino, under the name of "Northern Light." Eleven is the number of its initial membership, and Mr. McCloy expects it to register at least thirty by the date of the next meeting. We hope its career will be as fascinating as the lights from which it takes its name. The secretary is Andrew Glad; whose name in itself is a good omen.

War Memorial at Neidpath

The members of the Burnham local, at Neidpath, Sask., intend to erect a marble memorial to the memory of the soldiers from that district who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War. A portion of the monument is to consist of a pyramid of stones collected from the land of the soldiers killed in action, and the monument will be completed by a marble slab as above stated.

Alberta

Presentation to Members

At the last meeting of the Murray Valley local Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dodds, who are leaving the neighborhood, were presented with a fountain pen and a handbag, with the best wishes of the local for the future. At this meeting, also, a resolution was passed declaring the opposition of the local to the salaries paid by the government to commissioners. Arrangements were made for a debate, Resolved That the Soldiers' Land Settlement Scheme is a Failure.

A Good Program

Although the membership of Rolling Green local showed a decrease in 1922, there is no lack of interest in the meetings, which are held twice a month. A program has been arranged for the next six months, including the following topics: Seed Selection; Feeding and Grading of Hogs; Distribution; Forage Crops; Co-operation; The West and Some Problems; History of the U.F.A.; Tuberculosis of Livestock; Dairying and the Cattle Industry; Why the Farmers Should Support the U.G.G.; Control of Weeds; Hired Help Problem; Problem of the Rural School; The Banking Question; Raising and Marketing of Poultry and Eggs. Other aspects of organization usefulness are not neglected by this local, which recently purchased and distributed to its members nearly half a ton of Ontario honey, and

are buying formalin, gopher poison and a car load of oats.

Vulcan District Association

The Vulcan District Association of the U.F.A., recently organized, includes the following locals: Alston, Berry Water, East Arrowwood, Sunset Valley, Kirkealdy, Kirkdale, Mayview. R. B. Lommattsch was elected president and Wm. Bowie secretary. The objects of the association include the encouragement of co-operative effort, the free discussion of organization affairs, the improvement of the financial position of the farmers, the increasing of the membership of the U.F.A., the formation of a trading branch of the district association.

New Locals

Twenty-four members signed the roll at the organization meeting of Wyoming local, near Sedgewick. Charles Ball, who addressed the meeting, urging organization, was elected president, and E. Martin, secretary.

A new local was organized lately near Hardisty, of which the name has not yet been decided, as the first name chosen is already used by a local in another part of the province. W. Aide and H. E. Cave are the officers.

U.F.A. Notes

Consort local has given a social evening once each month during the winter, and find that this has considerably increased the interest in the general work of the local.

Woodlands local has decided to build a hall on an acre of land given for that purpose by the secretary of the local, T. W. Garde. The hall will be known as Woodlands hall.

Birdview local at a recent meeting passed a resolution suggesting that in the event of a wheat board being formed to handle the 1923 crop, that one cent per bushel on all wheat sold should be deducted from the amount payable to the producer, and be used as a fund to finance future operations of the wheat pool. The resolution further recommended that an agent be employed in Liverpool.

Manitoba

Springburn U.F.M.

A new U.F.M. local was organized recently at Springburn school in the Moosehorn district and the following officers were elected: President, A. Dunsire; vice-president, H. Roney; secretary, F. C. Sellar. Directors: A. Mair, J. Walker, E. Ellis, T. Wilson, A. Deering and R. Walker.

It was decided that regular monthly meetings be held at which important topics are to be discussed. This local expects in the near future to secure the enrollment of the whole rural population of the surrounding district.

Two Killing Clauses

Evidence accumulates that as the people of Manitoba get acquainted with the contents of the Moderation League's bill—and they are getting acquainted with it by the hundred these days—they are concentrating attention largely on two sections which are so "fierce," to put it mildly, that few thoughtful citizens will think of voting for them as an alternative to the Manitoba Temperance Act.

The first of these is Section 14 (a), which reads as follows:

"Any brewer duly licensed by the government of Canada for the manufacture of beer as defined by this act in the province of Manitoba, may sell beer to any person to whom a permit has been issued under the provisions of this act, and may deliver the said beer so manufactured by the said brewer to

such person at his residence as defined by this act from the premises where such manufacture is carried on and from such other places as may be fixed by the regulation of the commission."

This is rich—especially when you find it in a bill supposed to stress "government control and sale." Here we have brewers' sale and brewers' control, and the government rigidly excluded from any finger in the pie. Clause 14 (a) means wide open sale of beer, wide open carriage and delivery—a condition incomparably wider open than those of the days of the bar.

The second is Section 21, which reads as follows:

"Any person who is the holder of a subsisting permit may require the commission to obtain, if procurable, and sell to him, subject to the provisions of this act and the regulations, any standard liquor upon depositing with the commission such moneys as may be required by the commission to defray the cost of obtaining the same and such further moneys as shall be decided by the commission. The commission shall so far as possible keep for sale all recognized and reputable standard lines of liquor."

People are asking insistently if this is government control, in whose interest is the government control exercised? Just why is it proposed and rendered obligatory that all the liquors shall be kept and sold. Could it be that distillers have any interest in a clause like that? Is this control to promote and extend and boost the sale and the drinking of liquor? Are we to have a list of eighty brands as they have in B.C.? Do we want such control?

Crystal City U.F.M.

A feature of the winter's activities has been the holding of public meetings under the joint auspices of the U.F.M., the Agricultural Society and the Women's Institute. The presidents and secretaries are respectively as follows: W. Pyper, R. J. Sharpe; B. Ring, (secretary not yet appointed); Mrs. W. Sande and Mrs. U. Mutch.

The first of these meetings was devoted to the discussion of the important question of bovine tuberculosis, and excellent papers were given by Mrs. Gilmour and Dr. Armitage, V.S. The possibility of creating a restricted area under the amended Animals' Contagious Diseases Act was seriously discussed.

The last meeting was held on March 6, when Rev. W. A. Beall, who was for some time a resident at Fort Nelson, on the Hudson Bay, led a very interesting discussion on the Hudson Bay route. Mr. Beall's first-hand information, illustrated as it was by a large blackboard map, was greatly appreciated by the large and attentive audience. H. B. McFadden, clerk of the municipality of Louise, also spoke.

The meeting was enlivened by a well-rendered piano and violin duet by Miss Horrocks and Mrs. Pyper, and vocal solos by Miss Ring and Miss Horrocks accompanied on the piano by Mrs. E. L. Greenway.

Temperance Campaign Notes

The organization for the rural constituencies in the temperance campaign is well advanced, about 25 provincial constituencies now having their campaign machinery set up, and the local canvass for funds is being made through these constituencies. Recognizing the nearness of the busy seeding season definite effort is being made to complete the financial canvass within the present month, our people recognizing that there will be little chance for any operations of that kind after April is begun.

The interest being manifested by women's institutes, women's missionary societies and young people's organizations is very gratifying. The facts with regard to conditions in British Columbia and Quebec and the real significance of the Moderation League bill are being realized, and the impression is deepening that a real fight is on to save the province from wide-open sale of liquor and the conditions that always accompany it.

Solving the Marketing Problem

Continued from Page 8

1922 the equity houses at St. Paul and Chicago were reorganized as Farmers' Union concerns and under a new management, with no capital, and are now doing a large business with such satisfactory results that they will probably be able to distribute substantial shipper's dividends at the end of this year.

The nine co-operative commission houses for marketing livestock that have been established by the Farmers' Union, the American Society of Equity, and the Missouri Farmers' Association make up a most remarkable group of producers' selling agencies. In the aggregate they handle livestock sales amounting to more than \$150,000,000 annually, and they have scarcely begun to realize the possibilities of the field that they occupy. For the most part these concerns are true non-profit co-operatives, operating without any capital investment. One or two are incorporated and capitalized in nominal amounts, just sufficient to give them a legal status. The three houses conducted by the Nebraska Farmers' Union at Omaha, Sioux City and St. Joseph, constitute the greatest single co-operative marketing association in the world, and in savings on commissions alone have returned more than half a million dollars to their patrons.

Co-operative Dairying

The dairy farmers, especially of the northern states, have learned how to co-operate. Thousands of farmer-owned creameries, cheese factories, condensaries, and other plants are converting whole milk and cream into the finished materials ready for consumption.

The can syrup producers of south Georgia have just completed a co-operative organization to standardize their output, guarantee its quality, advertise its merits, and put it on the markets under their own trademark and label. Some progress has been made by other groups. There are many co-operative flour mills scattered through the wheat belt. There should be hundreds of such enterprises enabling farmers to profit from the great spread in price between grain in the elevator and white flour in the grocer's shop.

Mutual Insurance Organization

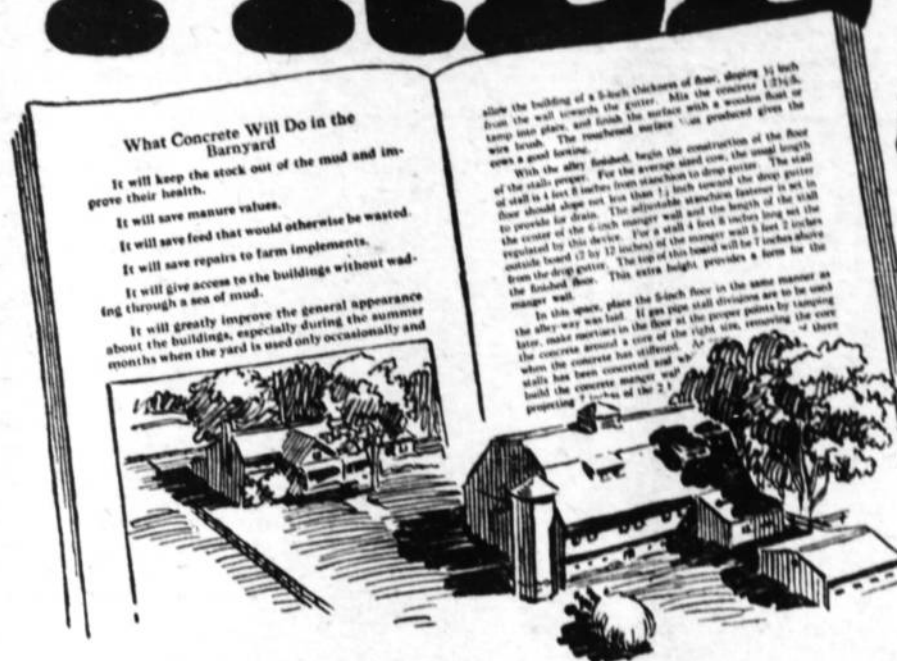
The farmers of the United States have paid out countless millions of dollars for dividends on capital invested in the shares of insurance companies, for the building up of reserves useless to them but immensely serviceable to the interests that prosper on the profits of agriculture, for the construction of great office buildings to which they have no title, and for other purposes in no way related to the protection of their property or the security of their dependents. They have learned the folly of such extravagant expenditures and are now conducting many mutual insurance companies to which they make payments only for the services rendered.

Many hundreds of local farmers' mutual insurance companies are now functioning in every part of the country. For the most part these mutual protective associations operate on the assessment plan, supplemented by a small membership fee sufficient to cover the cost of securing and issuing the policy. These co-operative companies protect farm property against loss by fire, lightning and tornadoes, and many of them include livestock in their lists of insurable property.

In many of the Farmers' Union states there has been a further development of the co-operative insurance that has resulted in the organization of state-wide companies operating without capital investment but collecting regular premiums in advance in cash or notes. Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas have successful associations of this type. The Kansas Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company has about \$40,000,000 risks on its books. It has paid back about a half a million dollars of savings to its members, and has established a reserve which, together with the reserve of the Kansas Farmers' Union Mutual Hail Insurance Association, now amounts to nearly \$500,000, of which about \$175,000 is invested in a headquarters office building that yields a return of 8 per cent.

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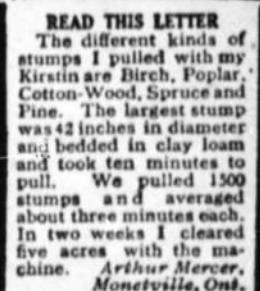
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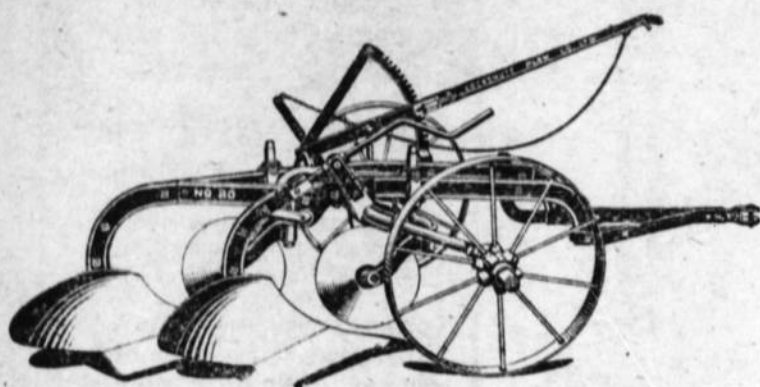
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The Grange has organized its own insurance companies and in many states is saving much money for its members. The American Society of Equity has also a number of co-operative fire insurance companies and is responsible for at least one rapidly growing life insurance association. In Iowa, the Farmers' Union is now engaged in the organization of a life insurance company for the purpose of serving its membership at cost with every prospect for success as soon as the perfected plans are presented. Several groups of farmers' co-operative business organizations are planning to establish mutual indemnity companies to protect themselves against the dishonesty of employees.

Banking and Credit

Modern commercial customs and practices developed banks as the servants of business. The profits of banking are so enormous and banking resources are increasing so rapidly that it will not be long until the institutions that were established for service will be in absolute control of commerce as masters. Co-operative business activities—marketing, manufacturing and distribution—require the use of constantly increasing amounts of capital. The success of such enterprises must inevitably reduce the profits and restrict the operations of the older commercial organizations which have always been the bankers' most desirable and profitable clients.

Many farmers believe that agriculture can never prosper until a system of local co-operative banks, organized and conducted for co-operation with other farmer-owned business enterprises, is established. There is an almost unlimited field for co-operative banks. Poor as they are, the farmers are financially able to enter this field. The only real obstacle in the way is the will to do it.

Unfortunately there are several million farmers in our country who would not be greatly assisted by co-operative banks. They never have funds for deposit, nor credit through which they can secure loans. No banking system, co-operative or otherwise, can help these men. They are the predestined victims of the advance merchant and the usurer. These poor farmers, against whom all the doors of opportunity appear to be closed, must be reached and helped in some other way.

Local credit unions for mobilizing and utilizing the small financial resources of rural communities made up of share croppers, tenant farmers, and mortgaged land owners, offer some hope of relief. Such institutions have worked well in several European countries. There should be a way to adapt them to American conditions. North Carolina, Massachusetts, Ohio, Texas and probably a few other states, have passed enabling laws authorizing the organization of credit unions, and in some places a hopeful start has been made.

Note.—The above account of the development of co-operative enterprise among the farmers of the United States is summarized from the report of the Committee on Agricultural Co-operation, presented by W. C. Lansdon to the third American Co-operative Congress held in Chicago last October.

Alberta Egg-laying Contest

In the report of Supt. Fairfield of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm on the first four months of the egg-laying contest now in progress at that station some good performances are recorded. The leading bird of the 240 under observation is a Barred Rock, belonging to H. Higginbotham, the genial secretary of the U.F.A. His hen laid 96 eggs in the 17 weeks covering the periods of winter egg laying, closing February 28. Second best bird belongs to B. E. Rogers, Lethbridge. These birds stood higher than any individual birds in the pens entered by the Experimental Farm poultry department, although the totals reached by the government-owned pens were higher. After the government-owned birds, came the pens of Messrs. Rogers and Higginbotham in order. Only private-owned birds are eligible for prizes.

The Dude Wrangler

By Caroline Lockhart

(Continued from last week)

Synopsis of Preceding Installments

Wallace Macpherson, an attractive young loafer supported by his wealthy Aunt Mary, becomes interested in Helene Spenceley, a ranch-bred girl at an exclusive Florida hotel, but she openly snubs him. Stung by her scorn, he determines to go West and make good by his own effort. He breaks with his aunt and goes out to homestead, taking up land in the centre of a large ranch. A bad man has been hired by Canby, the rancher, to keep homesteaders off this quarter, but by a mixture of nerve and ignorance, Wallie disposes of him satisfactorily. Canby then visits Wallie with the intention of completing the job in which his agent failed, but is unarmed by Wallie's affability and his helplessness in coping with the situations which beset the green homesteader. Wallie innocently asks Canby for advice. The rancher promises to assist in the purchase of livestock. At a sale held later at Canby's ranch, Wallie is tricked into buying two loosed horses and a dry heifer.

CHAPTER X

Best Pulling Team in the State

LEADING the cow, and aided by "Tex" McGonnigle, who boasted that he had a heart as big as the country he lived in and was willing to prove it by helping him with the loosed horses, Wallie made fair progress as far as the gate in the last wire fence, where "Tex" had to leave him.

"Tain't fur now," said that person, passing over the rope with a knot in the end with which he had belabored the horses he had driven ahead of him. "Mog along stiddy and you'd ought to make it by sundown."

"I think I'll lead 'em," Wallie remarked.

"Locoed horses won't lead—you've got to drive 'em."

Nevertheless, on the chance that "Tex" might not know everything, Wallie tried it after his helper had galloped in another direction.

"The best pulling team in the state!" the auctioneer had declared, and truthfully. Wallie had a notion they could have moved the capitol building if they had laid back on it as they did their halters when he tried to lead them.

There was nothing for it but to tie their heads together and drive them as Tex had done, but with even less success. They missed either Tex's voluble and spicy encouragement or the experienced hand which laid on the rope end, but the chief difficulty seemed to be that they were of different minds as to the direction which they should take, and since the cow was of still another, Wallie was confronted with a difficult situation.

Dragging the mild-eyed Jersey, which had developed an incredible obstinacy with the cessation of Tex's Comanche yells behind her, Wallie applied the rope he had inherited, with the best imitation he could give of the performance, but futilely.

The cow and the horses pulling in opposite direction went around and around in a circle until the trampled earth looked as if it had been the site of a cider-press or a circus.

After they had milled for twenty minutes without advancing a step Wallie lost patience.

"Oh, sugar!" he cried. "This is certainly very, very annoying!"

The cow was as much an obstacle to the continuance of their journey as the horses, since, bawling at intervals, she planted her feet and allowed her neck to be stretched until Wallie was fearful that it would separate, leaving only her gory head in the halter.

With this unpleasant possibility confronting him, Wallie shrank from putting too much strain upon it with the result that the cow learned that if she bawled loud enough and laid back hard enough, he would ease up on the rope by which he was dragging her.

Wallie had been taught from infancy that kindness was the proper method of conquering animals, therefore he addressed the cow in tones of saccharine sweetness and with a persuasive manner that would have charmed a bird off a tree.

"Bossy! Bossy! Good bossy!" he coaxed her.

Immune to flattery, she looked at him with an expression which reminded

him of a servant girl who knows she is giving notice at an inopportune time. Then she planted her feet still deeper in the sand and bawled at him.

"Darn it!" he cried, finally, in his exasperation.

As he sat helpless in his dilemma, wondering what to do next, an idea occurred to him which was so clever and feasible that he lost no time in executing it.

If he tied the cow to the stirrup of his saddle and she showed no disposition to escape, then he could walk and drive the work-horses ahead, returning for his saddle-horse and the cow! This, to be sure, was a slow process, but it was an improvement over spending the night going around in a circle.

Wallie tied the cow's rope to the stirrup and both animals stood as if they were nailed to the spot while he ran after the work-horses, who had wandered in another direction. His boots, he noted, were not adapted to walking as they pinched in the toes and instep. He could not stop for such a small matter at this critical moment, however, so he continued to run until he overtook the horses and started them homeward.

Turning to look at the cow and his saddle-horse, he saw them walking briskly, side by side, like soul-mates who understood each other perfectly, in the opposite direction from which he wanted them to go. He left the horses and ran after the cow, shouting:

"Whoa—can't you?"

He reasoned swiftly that the Jersey was the nucleus of a herd which would one day run up into the thousands, and he must get her at all hazards.

"Whoa! Bossy—wait for me!" he pleaded as at top speed he went after her.

"Good bossy! Good bossy!" His quavering voice was pathetic.

At the sound of his voice the horse stopped, turned its head, and looked at him. The cow stopped also.

Intensely relieved, Wallie dropped to a walk, congratulating himself that the livery horse chanced to be so well trained and obedient. As he approached, the cow stepped forward that she might look under the horse's neck and watch her pursuer. Both animals stood like statues, regarding him intently. When within fifty feet Wallie said in a conciliatory tone to show them that he stood ready to forgive them in spite of the inconvenience to which they had put him.

"Nice horsey! Good bossy!"

Quite as if it were a signal, "Nice horsey and good bossy" started at a trot which quickly left Wallie far behind them.

Wallie ran until he felt that his over-taxed lungs were bursting. His boots were killing him, his shin bones ached, and his feet at every step sank to the ankles in the loose sand. It was like running through a bog. He pursued until he was bent double with the effort and his legs grew numb. The perspiration streamed from under his stylish derby, his stock wilted, and his clothing was as wet as if it had been raining.

When his legs would carry him not one step farther he stopped and looked after the cow and horse—who were still doing perfect team-work, trotting side by side as evenly as if they had been harnessed together. They stopped instantly when he stopped, and, as before, the horse turned its head to look back at him while the cow peered under its neck at Wallie.

Hope revived again when they showed no disposition to move, and after he had panted awhile, Wallie thought that by feigning indifference and concealing his real purpose he might approach them. To this end, he whistled with so much breath as his chase had left him, tossed pebbles inconspicuously, and sauntered toward the pair as if he had all the day before him.

The subterfuge seemed to be succeeding, and he was once more within fifty feet of them when they whirled about simultaneously and started at the same lively trot, leaving Wallie far behind them.

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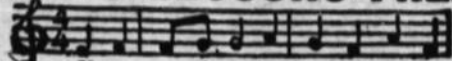
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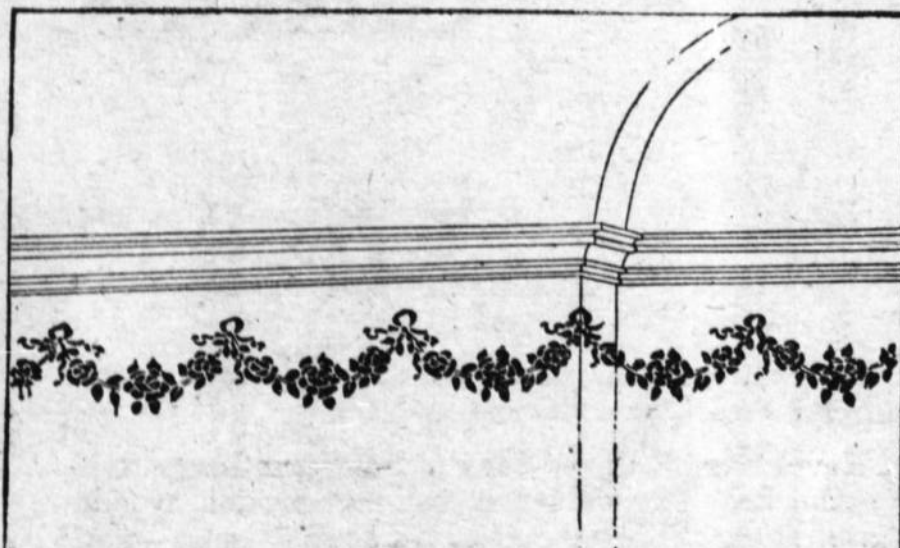
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A humane consideration for animals had been inculcated in Wallie from childhood by Aunt Mary, but now he felt such a yearning to inflict pain upon the cow and the livery horse that it would have shocked that lady if she could have read his thoughts as he chased them. He visualized the two of them tied to a tree while he laid on the rope-end, and the picture afforded him intense satisfaction.

Exhausted, and with his heart pounding under his silk shirt-bosom, Wallie stopped at last because he had to. Immediately the horse and cow stopped also. While he gasped, a fresh manoeuvre occurred to Wallie. Perhaps if he made a circle, gradually getting closer, by a quick dash he could catch the bridle reins.

As he circled, the gaze of the horse and cow followed him with the keenest interest. Finally he was close enough to see the placid look of benevolence with which his cow was regarding him and success seemed about to reward his efforts. The horse, too, had half closed its eyes by the time he was ready for his coup, as if it had lost all interest in eluding him.

"Nice horse! Good bossy!" Wallie murmured, reassuringly.

For the third time he was within fifty feet of them, and while he was debating as to whether to make his dash or try to get a little closer, the pair, seeming to recognize fifty feet as the danger zone, threw up their heads and tails and went off at a gallop.

Grinding his teeth in a way that could not but have been detrimental to the enamel, Wallie stood looking after them. A profane word never had passed his lips since he had had his mouth washed out with castile soap for saying "devil." But now with deliberate, appalling abandon, and the emphasis of a man who has cursed from his cradle, he yelled after the fleeing fiends incarnate: "Go to hell—damn you!"

Instantly shocked and ashamed of himself, Wallie instinctively looked skyward, half expecting to see an outraged Jehovah ready to heave a thunderbolt down on him, though he felt that the Almighty in justice should recognize the provocation, and forgive him.

Wearily, with blistered heels and drooping shoulders, Wallie plodded after them while time and again they repeated the performance until it would have worn down a bloodhound to have followed the tracks made by Wallie and the renegades.

The sun set and the colors faded, yet Wallie with a dogged tenacity he had not known was in him trudged back and forth, around and around, in pursuit of the runaways, buoyed up chiefly by the hope that if he could catch them he might soon be wealthy enough to afford to kill them.

It was nearly dusk, and a night in the open seemed before him when the pair stopped and commenced feeding toward him. Whether they had become hungry or the sport had palled on them were questions Wallie could not answer. It was enough that they waited like two lambs for him to walk up and catch them.

He was so tired that when he got himself in the saddle with the cow ambling along meekly at his stirrup, he found himself feeling grateful to them instead of vindictive. The loosed horses he decided to leave until morning.

By the time he had reached his homestead and fallen out of the saddle, he had forgotten that he had sworn to tie them up and "whale" them. On the contrary, he was wondering if milking were a difficult process and if he could accomplish it, for he could not find it in his heart to let a dumb brute suffer. He remembered hearing that cows should be milked regularly, and while his Jersey had goaded him to blasphemy he knew that he would not be able to sleep if she was in pain through his negligence.

Picketing the horse as Pinkey had taught him, he put the cow on a rope also. Then he set about the performance which had looked so simple when he had seen others engaged in it.

Among his accoutrements was a flashlight, and with this and a lard can Wallie stood for a moment speculating as to whether the cow had any preference as to the side she was milked on. He could not see that it would

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make any material difference, so he sat down on his heel on the side nearest and turned his flashlight on the spot where he wished to operate. Placing his lard can on the ground where he could throw a stream into it conveniently, he used his free hand for that purpose.

To his surprise, nothing happened—except that the cow stopped chewing her cud and looked at him inquiringly. He persisted, but uselessly. Was anything wrong with his system, he wondered? He thought not, since he was milking exactly as he had seen the hired man milk on a farm where he had once spent a month in his childhood.

He varied his method, making gentle experiments, but at the end of ten minutes the lard can was still empty and the cow was growing restless. For that he could not blame her. His hand ached and his foot seemed about to break off at the ankle from sitting on it.

Wallie felt chagrined when he reflected that although he was a graduate of Haverford College and was bringing all his intelligence to bear upon it he was still unable to do what any hired man with an inch of forehead could accomplish with no apparent effort.

Perhaps there was some trick about it—perhaps it did make a difference which side the cow was milked on. Wallie walked around and turned the spot-light on the other side of his Jersey.

The outlook, he fancied, seemed more promising.

He sat down on his heel and started on energetically.

It did make a difference which side one milked on—there was no doubt about it. The instant he touched her she lifted her foot and with an aim which was not only deadly and unerring but remarkable, considering that she could not see her target, planted it in the pit of Wallie's stomach with such force that the muffled thud of it sounded like someone beating a carpet. The kick knocked the breath out of him, and as he lay on his back on a clump of cactus he was sure that he was bleeding internally and probably dying.

Wallie finally got to his feet painfully and with both hands on his stomach looked at the cow, who was again chewing tranquilly. There was murder in Wallie's eyes as he yelled at her:

"Curse you! I could cut your heart out!"

Then he crept up the path to his tent and dropped down on his pneumatic mattress, doubting if he ever would rise from it. As he lay there, suppleless, with his clothes on, every muscle in his body aching, to say nothing of the sensation in his stomach, it seemed incredible that he could be the same person who had started off so blithely in the morning.

The series of misfortunes which had befallen him overwhelmed him. He had purchased a cow which not only gave no milk but had a vicious disposition. He had paid two prices for a pair of loosed horses that did their pulling backward. He had made himself a laughing stock to the entire country and seemed destined to play the clown somehow whenever Helene Spenceley was in the vicinity. His ears grew red to the rims as he thought of it.

But she had resented Canby's dishonesty for him—that was something; and Wallie was in a mood to be grateful for anything.

The cow grunted as she lay down to her slumbers—Wallie ground his teeth as he heard her. A coyote yapped on a ridge forlornly and the horse on picket coughed and snorted while Wallie, staring at the stars through the entrance, massaged his injury and ruminated.

Suddenly he sat up on his patent air mattress and shook his fist at the universe:

"Canby nor nobody else shall down me! I'm going to make good somehow, or fertilize Wyoming as old Appel told me. I'll show 'em!"

After that he felt better; so much better that he fell asleep immediately, and even the activities of two field-mice, who pulled and snipped at his hair with their sharp teeth in the interests of a nest they were building, only disturbed without awakening him.

(To be continued next week).

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The Countrywoman

When Lady Astor Entertains

EVER since Lady Astor stepped into the limelight of public life in England she has been the joy of the news writer. One can always look for the unexpected when she is about. English people seem to take great delight in her sprightly manner and quick wit. Recently Lady Astor gave a dinner at her home at which King George and Queen Mary were guests. The dinner was widely noted because it was the first occasion on which the King and Queen broke bread with the Labor members of the British parliament. The King had signified his desire to meet the leading men of the Labor party, and among those present were John Henry Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen; John Robert Clynes, president of the National Union of General Workers. There were also a number of prominent British noblemen.

Labor came in silken knee breeches, which was jocosely described as a concession. Lady Astor, whose political campaign was noted for her jolly banter, greeted the Labor members with joking remarks. She whispered in the ear of Mr. Thomas, "Pull up your stockings," and enquired of the Canadian High Commissioner, Mr. Larkin, if his stockings were on straight. The American ambassador escaped remarks on his black knickerbockers because he had frequently appeared in them and had become a familiar figure in court dress.

About Children's Teeth

At the present time there is need for grave concern about the large number of children whose teeth are commencing to decay. The remedy for this grave condition lies, to a large extent, with the heads of families who are responsible for the welfare of their children. By providing the right kinds of food and by teaching them how to care for their teeth, parents can do much to prevent unnecessary suffering and the resultant inefficiency.

The responsibility of caring for teeth begins long before they push through the gums. They are formed from certain minerals, combined with other materials, while the child is yet unborn, so it is absolutely essential for the mother to take sufficient milk, fruits and vegetables which contain valuable substances for building teeth.

After birth the baby's diet for many months should consist almost entirely of milk, while even in his school-going years he should be given plenty of this invaluable food, so that his teeth will be kept in good condition. Fruit and vegetables are also necessary. Too often, in early infancy, a child is allowed to have tastes of everything on the table. Owing to the flavor of adult foods he soon prefers them to plain, everyday milk, and refuses to be on bowing acquaintance with the very thing that helps to make his teeth resistant to decay. The result of this mistake manifests itself in toothache and dentists' bills.

Many a toddler is given an all-day sucker or a lollipop "because he cries for it," while older children are allowed to eat candy at any time of the day. In permitting this sort of thing parents are unwittingly doing their children lasting harm. Quite apart from the damage caused to the digestion, the consumption of sweets between meals is directly responsible for much tooth trouble.

There is no doubt that sugar, of which candy chiefly consists, is a valuable food, but like fire it must be used with care. Sugar itself does not cause decay, but if allowed to lodge between the teeth and on the grinding surfaces it produces an acid condition of the mouth. If this continues for any length of time the enamel of the teeth is damaged, eventually allowing germs of decay to enter the soft inner part. It is therefore very necessary for parents to restrict the eating of candy to meal

times, when it will be thoroughly mixed with other foods.

Another cause of bad teeth, and perhaps the most common, is lack of regular care. Dentists say, "A clean tooth seldom decays," so children cannot be taught too early to brush them properly. "Tooth-brush drill" is a real game which grows into a firmly-rooted habit as they grow older. The right time to



Little woolly puppies make jolly playmates

wield a tooth-brush is before going to bed, for it is during sleep that most decay takes place. To clean them in the morning as well is a good plan, but without the thorough brushing at night it is almost useless—it is like shutting the barn door after the horse has escaped.

Decayed teeth are not a necessary feature of our civilization. They can be avoided by proper feeding before and after birth and by systematic brushing before retiring at night. Surely it is within the power of each family to see that these principles are carried out.

Our Lack of Appreciation

We, as a race of Anglo-Saxons, find it somewhat difficult to express ourselves. The deeper a feeling lies within us the more apt we are to try to hide it from others. Part of this is due to a natural reserve we have inherited, but the greater part of it is due to habits which we unthinkingly cultivate. We are so apt to be so busy doing and getting things that we forget that the people about us—the human element of life—is by far the strongest factor in our own happiness or unhappiness. We take those nearest and dearest to us for granted. We love them and need them in our life, but we fail to give any word or token by which they shall know that this is true. Just recently I chanced upon a little poem, written by Abigail Cresson, which voices this thought:

The End

I twisted a ribbon
In my hair—
You looked but did not know
It was there.

I baked you a loaf that was
Brown and sweet—
You never praised
What you had to eat.

I scrubbed all your floors
As white as snow—
You walked upon them
And did not know.

And now I am through—
You are a good man, yes,
But my heart is a thing
You cannot guess.

You praise me now when
It is too late—
Why did you think you could
Make me wait!

The words that I longed for,
Now that I am free—
Seem foolish and empty
And sad to me.

By the very nature of their work and their place in the centre of the family, personal matters play a larger part in the life of a woman than a man. But both men and women suffer loneliness from the lack of understanding and appreciation on the part of those about them. We are all too apt to excuse ourselves from saying the little word of praise or kindness by saying that it is not easy for us—that it isn't our nature. We wrap ourselves about with a cloak of reserve and then it is only

a shock that makes us realize that we have lost all points of contact with those whose love and sympathy we prize the most. There are people about us, whose lives we touch in some way every day, who hunger for some expression of our friendship and love. If we are to add our little bit of heaven in the "lump of human kindness" we need to cultivate the habit of letting others know that we understand and appreciate them.

French Women Study Citizenship

Last year when a deputation of women waited upon the government of Quebec and asked for legislation that would extend the provincial franchise to women, Premier Taschereau told them that the legislature would not pass such legislation. The stock argument of the members of the Quebec legislature who were opposed to the provincial franchise for women was that "the Latin temperament is against votes for women," and that the French women did not want to vote.

The men who take this view are due for a change of mind shortly. The French-speaking women are demonstrating that they want to have a part in deciding the public policy of their province. Just recently when the University of Montreal began a course on civic government there was the largest class on record registered. The reason for the large increase in membership was that 500 French-speaking women had registered and signified that they desired to know something of the principles of government and the duties of citizenship. The university has arranged afternoon and evening classes to accommodate the large number of students enrolled, and have even arranged Sunday classes for business girls. The course is comprised of ten lectures on the various phases of government.

At the opening session Father Forrest, general secretary and professor of philosophy of the Montreal University, expressed his sympathy with the women in their desire for citizenship. In speaking of the various arguments which were advanced against women suffrage, he said some claimed that the economic problems in politics were too difficult for women to understand and then said: "If you can bring me two men out of a hundred who can thoroughly understand them, then I should be prepared to tell the women that they ought not to vote."

Both English and French-speaking suffragists in Quebec are jubilant over the effort of the Montreal women to gain an education in citizenship. Up to the present the view has been held that while the English-speaking women were generally in favor of the extension of the franchise the French women were indifferent or opposed.

Cause and Cure of Boils

Boils come from germ infection of the skin, usually from other boils or ulcers or discharging wounds. The germs get into a pore of the skin and grow to form a gathering which soon turns to matter. The gathering stretches the skin and causes pain.

The sooner a boil is treated the quicker it will be cured. When a boil first appears, wash it thoroughly with soap and water and place a drop of carbolic acid right on the head of the boil. Then paint the surrounding skin with tincture of iodine. If this does not stop the boil, it should be opened freely with a sharp pen-knife, of which the blade has been held for several minutes in boiling water. After opening the boil, pour peroxide into the opening and cover the wound with a piece of clean cotton that has been boiled in water. Keep this cotton moistened with a solution made by adding either a teaspoonful of boracic acid or common salt to a cup of boiled water. Change the cotton dressing twice a day.

Don't let the matter from a boil get

Continued on Page 26

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

The Cattle Pool

The Editor.—I would like, through the medium of your valuable paper, to bring before the public the advantages of the new co-operative cattle-selling plan now being operated by United Grain Growers Ltd.

On Feb. 21 I had a load of cattle on the Union Stock Yards which I had handled through this new system, and I have now received the final settlement which represents around \$5.00 per head increase over what the stock would have brought on the Winnipeg market if sold in the usual way.

I hope the producers will realize the possibilities of this selling plan and give it the support that it deserves.—John Churchill, Morris, Man.

Cost of Raising Wheat

The Editor.—When I think of how the farmers of today are being leeched, I recall a sheep that was kept by a large sanatorium for the transfusion of blood. They would bleed the poor creature until it was barely able to stand, when they would leave it for a few days until it had recuperated, then return and tap the "stream of life" once more. Finally, the sheep would lose its vitality and, after having worked faithfully for the cause, they at last took its life.

Are not the farmers and the sheep alike? Does not the farmer plot, scheme, use the most efficient systems, starve and expose himself and family only to realize that he is farther behind than when he started, with old age staring him in the face? There are families in Saskatchewan who are surviving on a few scraps, yes, actually starving! And a majority of the others are not far from it. This is not only upheld, but sanctioned by our rotten government, the men whom we are paying enormous salaries to better conditions. Instead of assisting us any, they have been trying to convince us that the bitter medicine we have been forced to take was really sweet, and at the same time, insinuating to the public in general that the farmers are either a bunch of lazy loafers or money grabbers. I refer you to the recent report in The Leader by the experimental farm, to the fact that the cost of raising wheat was 52 cents per bushel. They intentionally overlooked the fact that their figures were based on a bumper crop, 34 bushels, and that it costs just as much to raise a poor crop as a good one. It requires the same tilling, the same seed, and ninety times out of a hundred a poor crop grows more straw than a good one, leaving the cost for harvesting and threshing about the same. Their figures then, which I warrant you will be as small as they can make them, leaves the cost at \$17.68 per acre to produce a crop. Now, then, how many men, since they have been farming, have averaged more than 15 bushels? Mighty few! The crop statistics for 1922, which were reported by the paper to be the best in years, shows an average of 17 bushels, which, at \$17.68 per acre, leaves over \$1.00 cost for production of a bushel.

Now, then, where is the farmer going to get off at? Must they continue to toil their lives away, denying themselves the necessities of life with merely an existence—yes, merely a bare existence for a reward, while the grain and implement companies, banks and scores of other profiteers are fattening themselves on the fruits of their labors?

History tells us that slavery in America was abolished when Lincoln freed the negroes. What a mistake! The worst kind of slavery continued. A slavery, not of negroes, who can hardly appreciate their freedom, but of white people. Greed and lust for money has caused those profiteers to skimp the allotments of their servants until they are no longer able to live on them. They are now like the Indian taking the last look on his hunting grounds before he leaves them to the enemy. They have either got to make a desperate move or get out.—V. H. Fisher, Tyvan, Sask.

Re Wheat Marketing

The Editor.—When you consider that the wheat board controversy has been going on now for nearly two years, it is getting to be a joke. I am heart and soul with the wheat board if that is what the majority want, providing they try it out and not allow our speculating friends to feed us on propaganda for another year and find at the end of that year the issue has been side-tracked again.

By the agricultural statistics of North Dakota it costs \$1.34 to raise a bushel of wheat. If this is right, and there is no doubt it is, where do the farmers expect to get off at? I don't believe that the law of supply and demand has much to do with the price of wheat. There are a few men who control the wheat market of the world, the same as the money market. This crop and the 1915 crop proves it. There was only one reason why wheat should not have been 60 cents a bushel this year. That reason was the big money interests have so much money out in farm loans, machinery notes, etc., that they realized they might go under themselves if things were allowed to take their course, as other years. I noticed articles in our papers last year, accusing the farmers of trying to raise the price of food stuffs by trying for a wheat board. Those people are not lacking in nerve to suggest that it is almost a criminal offence to raise the price of wheat. Now, the farmers must have a higher price for their wheat. If the wheat board will not get us that it is a failure. Farming must be run as a business. If it costs \$1.30 to raise a bushel of wheat, then the consuming public must pay the tune of \$1.40 per bushel, for the consuming public is capital and labor, and their profits are fixed so we need not hope for commodities to drop much in price.

Now it looks to me if agriculture is ever to come into its own, farmers will have to organize the same as labor. This can be done by charging \$10 membership fee for one year by the Grain Growers' Association. Flood the country with men and literature before another crop is harvested. I believe it would be possible to have every farmer signed up to hold for \$1.50 a bushel or whatever is a paying price. Not only the Canadian farmers, but also the farmers of the U.S.A. This would not be nearly as complicated a system as labor has had to frame in the last 30 years.

This would also solve the unemployment situation, as farmers could then afford the necessary help to work the land properly.—W. P. Lewis, Vanguard, Alta.

Hard Times and Reds

The Editor.—It seems we have heard a lot of rot about prosperity. Nobody seems to know what's the matter. We have been told for the last three years that prosperity is just around the corner, but it's not around the corner yet; something must be holding it back. We better look into the matter, maybe we can do something about it.

We have been told by some editor "that hard times make reds (it's no lie), but that reds make nothing but hard times, witness Russia." But now, whether we want to or not, we find that the only country in the world where prosperity was able to get around the corner is Russia, despite the tremendous drawbacks, so, after all, those Reds must have us beat, and instead of making hard times, they are making good times. The hard time maker must be someone else, so if there is no other way out of this, why not turn "Red." too.—Wm. Kastler, Cavell, Sask.

The "Solid Sleep"

The Editor.—I hope you have enough room in The Grain Growers' Guide to print my few words. We had a farmer dance, Grain Growers' organization, on January 24, 1923. We held that dance to organize farmers and send delegates to Saskatoon for the Grain Growers' Association. We sent two delegates. We should have sent more than two, but there wasn't enough money, we only had \$32. It seems to me that the farmers don't pay any attention to farmers' organization, but they take more interest in something else. Mr. Negro came from Chicago to Hyas, Sask., on February 9, 1923, to wrestle and there were three times as many people there than at the farmers dance. The negro had a collection of \$87. It seems to me the people pay more attention to foolishness and their own benefit. If we had collected, on January 24, \$87 we could have sent about four delegates to the convention at Saskatoon. Shame to the farmers to sleep that solid when it is time to get up and do something for the farmers, not the negro. Now, we have got good leaders but they can't do anything without the people. They want the farmers to help them to push it ahead. It is time to get up from the solid sleep.—Nicoli Kachuk, Hyas, Sask.

Grain Mixing

The Editor.—Re Mr. Hunt's letter in your issue of January 31. We farmers are constantly being reminded that it is the superlative in quality that captures and holds the foreign markets. The Public Service Monthly recently contained an article on capitalizing the success of our province in growing the world's best wheat. (From my own door I can see two farms which produced, last season, Marquis wheat weighing, by elevator agents' tests, over 64 pounds to the bushel. Not in small lots but in car loads.)

This excess of quality over the commercial grade is a potential asset of the Canadian wheat grower. Certain middlemen are systematically taking this asset and converting it into cash for their own pockets before the grain reaches our customer for high-grade wheat—the foreign buyer. We don't hear of anyone denying these two last-mentioned facts.

Now, The Guide furnishes us with educative material, and provides a medium for the expression of our views. Quite consistently, I think, The Guide endeavored to meet this grain mixing question by interviewing Mr. Robinson, an acknowledged authority. Mr. Robinson achieved the position which led to his present appointment by commanding the confidence of a large body of grain growers, the "Co-op." shareholders.

The Guide does not pretend to do our thinking for us, but aims to reflect the consensus of our opinions—as expressed by those in whom we place our confidence, and through the Open Forum.

Now, it is clearly up to the farmers. If they no longer have confidence in one whom they have previously trusted, let them state as forcibly as they can the reason for their doubts. Mr. Robinson is a well-trained debater and ought to be able to clear himself.

It seems to me that the farmer's view has been very ably and clearly stated by Mr. Hunt. Mr. Robinson does appear to have labelled himself "Profiteer's Friend," and it will interest more than a few farmers to see how he is going to extricate himself from his dilemma.—Thos. E. Wood, Readlyn, Sask.

Reparation Figures

The Editor.—I have just read in your last issue, dated February 14, your article on the invasion of the Ruhr.

Will you allow me to tell you how sorry and grieved I am in reading such inaccurate statements concerning the European situation, which may mislead those of your readers who have no other source of information. You say yourself that figures on reparation are difficult to get at and not easy to understand. Why not go to the official sources and why accept the figures given by a German, Dr. F. Schroeder?

I am sending you an article which I hope will convince you that France is only fighting to save her life. I was born and have lived in France all my life till 1910. I know what all those years have been. My husband fought the Germans in 1870-1871. My sons fought them in 1914-1918. If we are fools enough to let the Germans spend the money they owe us for wilful damage in getting ready for another war we are simply courting disaster.

I think that if the articles I am sending with my letter were printed in The Guide they might do a great deal of good.—Mrs. Paul Bronner, Dollard, Sask.

[Note—There were no inaccurate or misleading figures given in The Guide editorial to which the above letter refers. We gave the only figures that are available, those which the Reparations Commission has made public and those which the German government has made public. They were only intended to show that Germany was paying, even if not as much as the bond called for. We did not "accept" the figures; we simply stated in what they were as a matter of information, in fact there is nothing to accept, for nobody outside fact there is nothing to accept, for nobody outside the Reparations Commission and the German government knows what has been paid. The articles referred to in the above letter contain nothing new or important.—Editor.]

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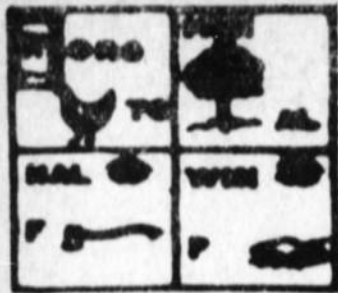
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Ten Doo Dad Books Free

Each one of the ten boys and girls who send the best colored Doo Dad picture from The Guide will get a free copy of the great big Doo Dad book. There will be ten prizes every week, but no boy or girl will be allowed to earn more than one prize. Color the picture on this page with crayon or watercolor, write your name, address and age on the margin and mail it to Doc Sawbones, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. The following boys and girls won Doo Dad books this week:

Kat Prodnjnsky, Alberta.
Harold Hilly, Alberta.
Florence Crellin, Alberta.
Mary Simonot, Saskatchewan.
Frank Hamner, Saskatchewan.
Gertrude Wanlin, Saskatchewan.
Hubert Watton, Manitoba.
Ruth Tindall, Manitoba.
Hessie Haig, Manitoba.
William Didur, Manitoba.

A great many of the boys and girls forget to color the sky and the ground. The picture will have a much better chance of winning a prize if it is all colored.

If you colored one of the pictures and sent it in and did not get a prize, don't be discouraged—try again and perhaps you will get one next time.

The Countrywoman

Continued from Page 24

on the surrounding skin, and boil all clothing soiled with matter. If signs of a new boil appears paint the spot with iodine.

It is a mistake to suppose that a boil is a sign of health or that matter from a boil contains impurities which previously existed in the blood. Boils usually appear in a person not in good health. For this reason a person subject to boils should build up the general health by simple living and attention to the rules of health. Keep the bowels well open, eat freely of vegetables and fruit, but use only a little meat.—Canadian Red Cross.

To See Hudson Bay

Acting on the old proverb that "seeing is believing," a syndicate has been formed in Winnipeg to arrange for a trip from Montreal to Fort Churchill on the Hudson Bay, which will allow proponents and opponents of the Hudson Bay route to Europe to form an estimate for themselves of the proposition. The syndicate has chartered the C.P.R. steamer, Montreal, a 9,500-ton, luxuriously-equipped passenger boat, about the size that would have to be used for commercial purposes on the route, and the plan provides for sailing from Montreal on August 1, a special train leaving Winnipeg with the western tourists on July 30.

This is the first tourist trip that has been planned for Canada's land of the midnight sun, and in view of the interest in the Hudson Bay Railway project and the controversy over the navigability of the straits and the question of harbor on the Bay, to say nothing of the curiosity about this little known part of the Dominion, the proposal has an attractive appearance. The Montreal will stay two days at Fort Churchill, and the entire cruise, Montreal and back, will occupy about 30 days. This will be the first up-to-

date passenger liner to enter and traverse the Hudson Bay waters.

People's Banks Prosper

From one little co-operative people's bank on the shores of the St. Lawrence River, starting in 1900 with \$28 capital, to 271 co-operative credit unions in 1921, scattered through the province of Quebec, in Canada, and 11 states in the United States, with over \$5,000,000 cash capital, is the remarkable story of a movement to make credit cheap and easily available for working men and women, reports the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Not only have these credit societies encouraged thrift and extended credit at low cost to honest, frugal, industrious workers, but "it is the general experience," the official report reads, "that wherever such societies have been introduced the usurer has left, homes have become comfortable," and the poorest workers have been able to provide for sickness, unemployment and need.

"Their underlying principle is co-operation, each society being organized for the furtherance of co-operative purposes and not to enrich the members. They comprise two classes of members—borrowers and lenders—both often merged in the same individual, and both treated with equal justice in the distribution of profits. Each member must hold at least one share of stock in the association and may hold more, the par value of shares being placed so low as to keep no one otherwise eligible for membership. Depositors do not receive large rates of interest on their money and borrowers avoid paying high rates to money lenders."

Of the 11 states in the United States which have passed laws authorizing the establishment of credit unions, Massachusetts, New York and North Carolina now boast of the largest number of thriving associations. At the end of 1921, Massachusetts had 81 credit unions, New York 68, and North Carolina, where the movement is newest, 22. The province of Quebec still leads with 100 associations. Massachusetts societies are the most



Daddy's Dead!

A little child's cry of "Daddy's dead" is indeed terrible, but think of the added horrors if Daddy died without Insurance.

612

NORTHWESTERN LIFE
NORTHWESTERN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA
WINNIPEG, MAN. ELMWOOD AVE. E. 10th St. Sec. 10th St.

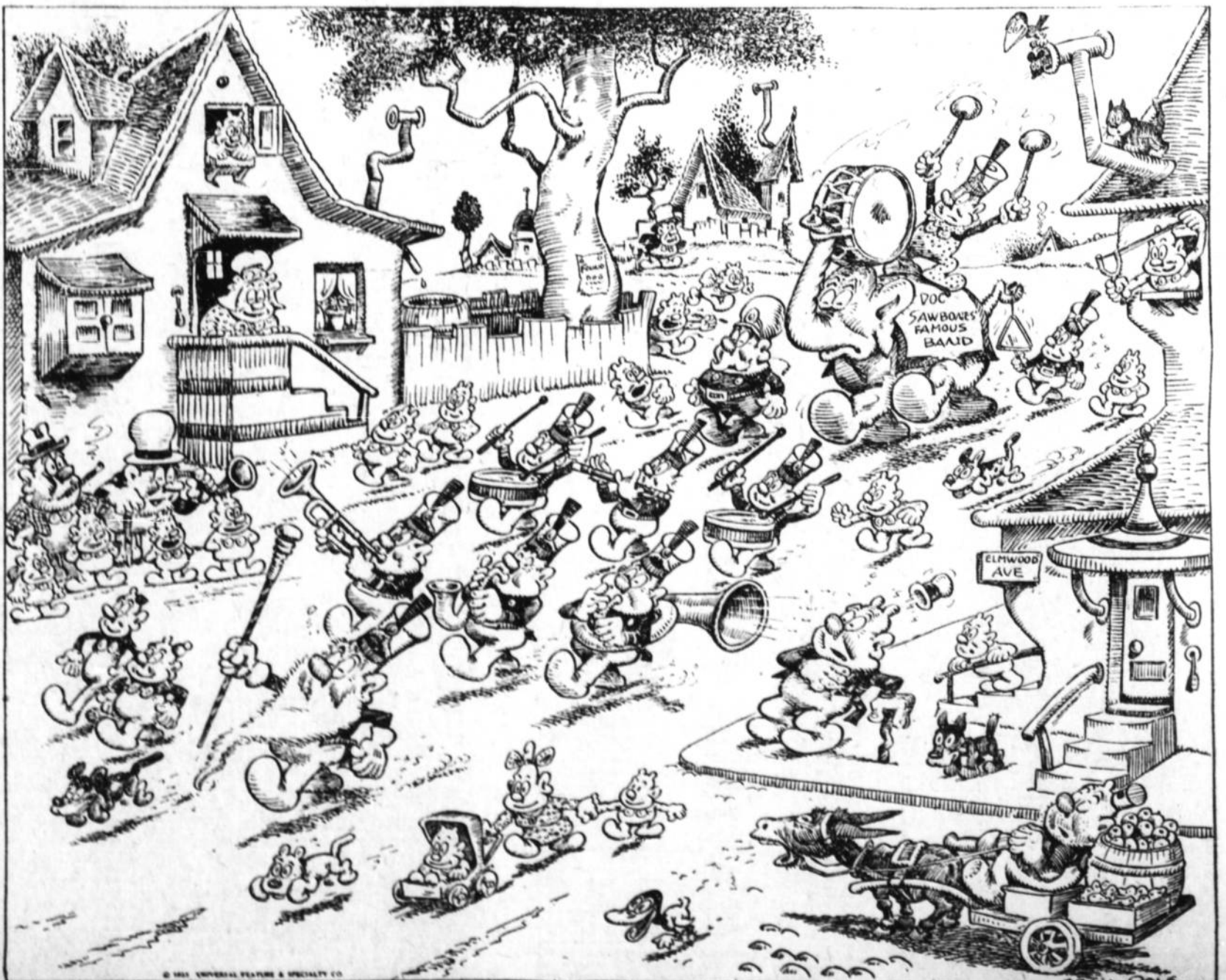
heavily capitalized, and also have the largest average amounts of loans outstanding, while the Quebec societies lead in deposits. In all societies the amounts deposited are immediately loaned out again, so that there is no surplus on hand not "working" or drawing interest.

The first general people's bank law in North America authorizing the organization of co-operative credit associations was not passed until 1906 in Quebec. Today the laws of that province and 11 states of the union provide for the organization of credit unions. The government report surveys the development and character of people's banks in this country as well as the tremendous growth and resources of credit unions in Europe—Bulletin of All-American Co-operative Commission.

A. C. Osborne, president of the recently organized and live Fallston local, south of Crystal City, has been most unfortunate in losing his home by fire on March 8.

DOC SAWBONES' FAMOUS BAND

After the new Town Hall was finished the Doo Dad musicians met in the assembly room once each week. Doc Sawbones was the bandmaster. He is a very good bandmaster for he made the little Doo Dads count time and play the pieces over and over again until there were no discords. Now spring has come and for the first time Doc Sawbones' famous band is giving a public performance. Just see how proud and dignified Old Doc looks as he marches in front, all dressed up in a glittering new uniform and twirling his gold-headed baton. Just look at the band boys! Trombone, saxophone, bass horn, fife and tenor drums. Look at Tiny! How pleased he looks as he steps in time to the stirring melody, and Nicholas Nutt pounds away on the bass drum with both hands as though the fate of the Wonderland of Doo was dependent upon his never missing a stroke. Surely, they have been well trained, for their music is most satisfying. Just to hear it has made Roly and Poly feel like senators or something. To look at them you would think they owned the whole of Dooville and even Flannelfeet, the cop, has assumed a new grandeur. He looks as if he might be the private secretary to a king. Sleepy Sam is snoozing away on his apple cart and envies no one, but it is not the same with his donkey. The donkey felt quite sure that, without an instrument, he could successfully compete with the famous band and is braying with all his might and main. Hee-haw! Hee-haw! brays the donkey, but no one seems to notice him.



Index to Classified Advertisements

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SAVE YOUR LIVESTOCK—of your money. Get our complete free catalog of veterinary and stockmen's supplies, vaccines, instruments, marking devices, etc. Write today. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., 200 Edmonton St., Winnipeg, Man.

SELLING—CAR GRASS-FED PERCHERONS, matched teams, greys and blacks, also two pure-bred Hereford bulls, one and two. Archie G. MacFarlane, Nokomis, Sask. 9-5

MOLASSES—FEED MOLASSES IN BARRELS. Lowest price. H. Moore, 304 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg. 8-5

SHORTHORNS, OXFORD-DOWNS, YORK-shires. Good quality. Reasonable prices. G. A. Todd, Harding, Man. 10-6

HORSES

FOR HIRE—CLASS A PERCHERON STALLION, Jasmo, 10786, by International grand champion, Jasmone. Sure breeder. Conformation, size and weight right. Correspondence solicited. Delegations cordially invited. Write E. A. Grover, Box 1132, Balmuccia, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—THREE CHESTNUT STALLIONS, from imported stock, Belgian, No. 2214, coming five, price \$700; Belgian, No. 2502, coming four, price \$500; Percheron, No. 9889, coming four, price \$600. Real snap. Peter Bergmann, Plum Coulee, Man. 9-4

FOR SALE—ONE BELGIAN STALLION, RED roan, four years old, May 12, 1923, 1,900 pounds. Cash or terms. Would consider exchange on good work horses. Copy of pedigree may be seen at office of undersigned. Sask. General Trusts Corporation Ltd., Regina, Sask. 12-2

PERCHERONS—TWO MARES IN FOAL AND unrelated stallion at a low price. Also some young studs. Write for prices and terms. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 12-3

SELLING—TWO CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, pure-bred, rising three; also several fillies. Luther Lick, Davidson, Sask. 11-5

PERCHERON STALLION, CLASS A, TON, black, seven years, sell or club. Trade for seed oats. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. 11-6

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, LORD Surprise, 17376, age seven, color, black. Clark and Mohr, Eston, Sask. 11-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GREY PERCHERON stallion, five years old, or will trade for cattle. Frank Deeks, Ponteix, Sask. 12-3

REGISTERED SUFFOLK YEARLING STALLION to trade for filly or stallion older, same breed. White Bros., Shaunavon, Sask. 12-2

PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS—Big, sound and sure. Priced low. Easy terms. A. L. Wydes, Talmage, Sask. 11-5

FIVE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, BARON'S Pride, Hiawatha breeding, \$100 to \$300. Sam. G. Haryett, Speers, Sask. 9-5

SELLING, CHEAP, IMPORTED BELGIAN stallion, class A, in good condition. Herbert Bros., St. Pierre, Man. 11-6

FELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., IS NOW selling first class registered Belgian stallions at very low prices. Write him your want.

SELLING—ONE FIVE-YEAR-OLD BELGIAN stallion, class A certificate; also young stallions and mares in foal. J. Hodgson, Haldimand, Sask. 13-5

WILL SELL OR TRADE, FOR GOOD, YOUNG mares, Percheron stallion, six years old, weight 1,900, I. W. Cooper, Moose Jaw, Sask. 13-3

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FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLIONS, FOUR years and over. Thomas Basley, Edgerton, Alta. 11-3

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SELLING—SHORTHORN BULL, RED, COM-ing three. N. Irwin, Beaver, Man. 12-3

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BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horns, Barred Rocks, White Wyandotte eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$5.00, 50; \$8.00, 100. E. W. Anderson, Box 136, Fleming, Sask. 13-5

FOR SALE—K. PHILANX STRAIN LIGHT Brahmas, cocks, cockerels, pullets, I have good birds. If interested, write H. C. Wolff, Ochre River, Man. 13-2

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TRAPNESTED WINTER-LAYING WHITE Wyandottes, Hardy, healthy, free range. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. Special pen, \$4.00 per 15. Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 13-4

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PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.00 each, laying strain. A. Beddome, Minnedosa, Man. 11-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00; two for \$5.00; Light Brahma cockerels, \$3.00 each. Gordon Hunter, Kenton, Man. 11-4

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, from exhibition birds, \$2.00 each. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 11-2

HATCHING EGGS, FROM ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte laying strain, \$1.00 setting, \$5.00 for six. Mrs. Fred Grunerud, Broderick, Sask. 13-3

DANDY, BIG WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, Martin and McLeod's laying strains, \$2.50 each. Blomquist Farm, Madison, Sask. 13-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, BEAU- ties, best laying Regal-Doreas, \$2.00, \$3.50, \$5.00. James Alderson, Broderick, Sask. 13-3

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, heavy winter-laying strain, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Mrs. John Bryce, Arcola, Sask. 13-2

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.00. O. T. Gamey, Strathclair, Man. 9-2

SELLING — CHOICE PURE-BRED ROSE COMB White Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. Ed Quanstom, Carnduff, Sask. 10-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM trap-nested heavy winter layers, large, vigorous birds, \$3.00. B. F. Fink, Ponoka, Alta. 12-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00. W. Ditch, Minnedosa, Man. 12-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00; pullets, \$1.50. W. Christie, Rocanville, Sask. 13-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, APRIL hatch, well grown, \$2.00. Crichton, Dilke, Sask. 13-2

Leghorns

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS. From my birds which took first, second and third at Swift Current. Cross them with any kind and get pullets that will lay. \$3.00 each, \$5.00, two. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 12-6

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, \$3.00, good birds; pullets, lay-g, \$2.00 each. Mrs. W. J. Taylor, Reaburn, Man. 12-3

EGGS FOR SALE — HEAVY-LAYING STRAIN S. C. W. Leghorns, \$2.00 per 15, \$10 per 100. David Reid, Bashaw, Alta. 10-6

TOM BARRON, 282-EGG STRAIN LEGHORNS and Wyandottes, 96 pullets laid 81 eggs, December 17, 1921. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 12-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. C. Cuthbert, Glenora, Man. 10-5

WHITE LEGHORNS, FERRIS 300-EGG STRAIN eggs, \$2.00; three females and male, \$12. Box 221, Transcona, Man. 13-2

S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS, HEAVY WINNER, Brandon, choice cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. R. F. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 12-5

CHOICE PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00; egg sets, \$1.50. Mrs. F. McNulty, Strathclair, Man. 12-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00. Milo Yearous, Cadogan, Alta. 12-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.50. E. W. Wasnick, Viking, Alta. 12-2

Orpingtons

FOR SALE — BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, McArthur strain, \$5.00 and \$3.00. Eggs for hatching. C. P. Klombles, Lashburn, Sask. 9-5

SELLING — PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTON cockerels, from first prize stock, \$3.00 each; eggs, \$3.00 for 15. R. Turner, Rosendale, Man. 10-4

WHITE ORPINGTONS, POORMAN'S STRAIN, 15 eggs, \$3.00; 30 eggs, \$5.00. Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask. 11-6

GOOD, PURE-BRED, BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3.00. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 11-3

BUFF ORPINGTONS, COCKERELS, GOOD laying strain, \$2.50 each. A. A. Pow, Emerson, Man. 12-2

FINE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Andrew Black, Margaret, Man. 12-2

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50. J. C. Finlay, Medora, Man. 12-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. F. A. Jacobsen, Lacombe, Alta. 12-3

Minorcas

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCK- erels, large, strong, vigorous birds, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. H. Willis, Sidney, Man. 11-3

PURE-BRED S. C. MINORCA COCKERELS, \$4.00. Mrs. J. J. Reis, Loreburn, Sask. 12-5

Black Langshans

HATCHING EGGS — IMPERIAL BLACK LANG- shan, \$2.50; Toulouse geese, 50 cents each; White Pekin duck, 20 cents; Bronze turkey, 35 cents. Joseph Lynch, Govenlock, Sask. 12-3

Anconas

CHOICE ROSE COMB ANCONAS COCKERELS, \$2.00. James Tamblin, Coultervale, Man. 12-3

Rhode Islands

BRED-TO-LAY RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, both combs, red to the skin, \$3.00 each. Eggs in season. My pullets won three firsts and three seconds at the laying contest, Indian Head. Eggs from this pen, \$5.00 per 15 and \$2.50, utility. Mrs. N. A. Dane, Heward, Sask. 9-5

SELLING — CLARK'S UTILITY RHODE ISLAND Reds, Rose and Single comb winner at shows and egg-laying contests, cockerels, \$5.00; eggs, \$3.00 setting; baby chicks, \$35, 100. Robert N. Clerke, Vernon, B.C. 11-5

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB COCKERELS, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Eggs in season. Write for mating list. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask. 11-6

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, beautiful, large, dark red birds, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; choice pullets, \$3.00. C. Deer, Canora, Sask. 11-2

HATCHING EGGS — SINGLE COMB REDS, Specially mated pens, \$3.50 per 15; free range, \$2.00; cockerels, \$4.00. Mrs. Chas. Frederick, Asquith, Sask. 11-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, FROM my Saskatoon prize winners, good laying strain, choice cockerels, \$3.00 and up; pullets, \$2.00 and up. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Twister, Sask. 5-6

COATES' SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, balance to clear, \$3.00 each; pullets, \$2.00. Real Reds and winter layers. J. M. Coates, Dellsie, Sask. 12-2

ROSE COMB REDS, GOVERNMENT AP- proved, bred-to-lay, 15 trapped eggs, \$3.00; chicks, 25 cents. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta. 13-6

GORDON'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, winners Guelph, Brandon, Winnipeg, Neepawa, Dauphin, Assiniboia. Write wants, Gordon Transcona, Manitoba. 13-5

SELLING — RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, winter layers, \$4.00 each. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 11-6

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS, \$2.25; Bronze tom, \$6.00; Guineas, \$1.00 each. C. R. Miller, Dilke, Sask. 13-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB REDS, COCKERELS and cocks, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; good laying strain. A. Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 13-2

SELLING — SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, \$2.00 per setting, laying strain. F. Wolfe, Three Hills, Alberta. 10-5

CHOICE SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Value guaranteed. Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 11-4

Orloffs

ORLOFFS, MAHOGANY AND WHITE, WON- derful layers in cold weather. Order your eggs early. From finest stock in America. Special prices. Free announcement. John R. Kennedy, 1357 Kingston Road, Toronto, Canada. 13-5

ORLOFF COCKERELS, \$4.00; HATCHING eggs, \$2.50 per setting. Evangeline Martin, Roland, Man. 12-5

Poultry Supplies

KILL THE LICE with Standfield's Lice Kill — The vent treatment. Guaranteed to kill every louse or mite refunded. If dealer cannot supply genuine Standfield's, order direct. Tube treats 200 birds, 50 cents. Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 12-3

BUCKEY 500-CHICK, COAL-BURNING colony brooder. Perfect. \$18. Victor Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 12-3

SELLING — CYPHERS' INCUBATOR, GOOD condition, 135-egg, \$20. H. Evans, Dafoe, Sask. 12-3

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

FOR SALE — WOLFHOUNDS, NINE MONTHS old, grey and Irish, from good killing stock, \$25 pair. Stanley Gordon, Hazel Cliffe, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE — WOLFHOUNDS, YOUNG, FAST, guaranteed catchers and killers. R. Kopas, Kestown, Sask. 13-2

THREE PAIR GREYHOUND PUPS, HALF- grown, from fast stock. I. Lindal, Brown, Man. 13-2

TRAINED ENGLISH SHEEP DOG, \$20; trained females, \$15. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake, Sask. 12-2

SELLING — WOLFHOUND PUPPIES, GREY- stag cross, \$15 pair. W. Miller, Woodside, Man. 12-2

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORWOOD — POPLAR CORWOOD AT reduced prices. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 12-3

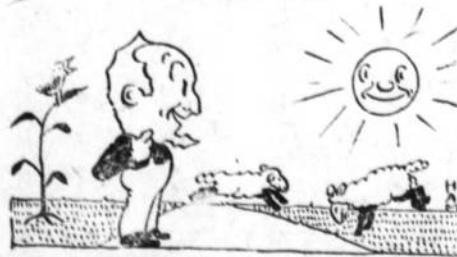
CEDAR POSTS — CAR LOTS, DELIVERED your station. E. Hall, Salsqua, B.C. 12-3

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid — Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.25; Spread Leaf, \$2.50; Homburg, \$3.00; Quessel, \$3.50. Box 50 cigars, \$2.25 up. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 10-7

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuffi



A Whiff of Spring

There's nothing like a whiff of spring to make a fellow's feelings sing, to make a man throw out his chest and feel his highest level best. No matter where a fellow lives, I do believe the season gives a new elixir to the life of him, his kiddies and his wife. For six long weeks I had a pain that came and went and came again. Some days the wretched thing would come and take possession of a thumb, and then pull stakes and move, alack, to newer fields within my back. Some days on rising from my bed I'd find that pain within my head, or find the thing astride my nose, or hiding in my little toes. Some days I'd find it in my thighs or lurking just behind my eyes, pre-empting all my lower jaw and cutting muscles with a saw. Some days the thing would make a raid across my quaking shoulder blade, or loaf along my vertebrae and break up camp at peep of day. Some days with all its little ones, its fifty-seven growing sons, it would play tag and hide-and-seek among the tissues of my cheek, then all would scamper east and west to re-assemble in my chest. I took pink pills and bitter drugs, black powders good for killing bugs, hot baths and rubs, cold soaks and steams, long sweats, and drinks, and almond creams, but nothing made for man or beast would cure, or aid me, in the least. And then there came a whiff of spring, and all my nerves began to sing — and say, that pain sprang up and went with hat in hand, election bent! Whee, how it went! I'm young again, and feeling like a dozen men!

SEEDS See also General Miscellaneous

Registered Seed Grain

SELLING — "MARQUIS 7" REGISTERED wheat, first generation, limited quantity, pure, choice, absolutely clean, from university Elite stock, government field test 97, germination 97. Information and price, Thos. C. Bennett, Laura, Sask. 8-6

SELLING — REGISTERED BANNER OATS, second generation, the product of 13 years' hand-selection, absolutely clean and free from any grain or impurities, 99% germination, 75 cents f.o.b., 90 cents sealed and sacked; 50 cents bushel must accompany order. W. Nesbitt, Superb, Sask. 12-3

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND generation, second prize Chicago International, \$1.75 per bushel, sacked, sealed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wilford Meldrum, Raymond, Alta. 9-5

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND generation, inspected and sealed by government inspector, weighs 64 pounds per bushel, \$4.00 per two-bushel sack. A. N. Campbell, Avonlea, Sask. 10-5

REGISTERED VICTORY OATS, THIRD GEN- eration, 90 cents bushel. Registered O.A.C. 21 barley, second generation, \$1.20 bushel. Spring rye, \$1.00 bushel. Sacks free. Collin Gibson, Hamiota, Man. 12-2

SELLING — REGISTERED BANNER OATS, IN- spected in field, sacked and sealed. Price, first generation, \$1.10; second, 90 cents. Chas. Grant, Edam, Sask. 13-3

REGISTERED VICTORY OATS, SACKED, sealed, 85 cents bushel. Frank Wondrasch, Millwood, Man. 11-3

FIRST PRIZE VICTORY OATS — THREE bushels, sealed, registered, \$3.25, sacks free. R. Harrison, Ardrossan, Alta. 12-3

Various

FARGO BRAND SEED

WRITE for 1923 catalog on Northern grown Field Seed, Seed Grain and Garden Seed. Send us a list of ten names of your neighbors interested in purchasing high quality seed, and we will send you one of our Farmer's Record and Account Books. Send this clipping with your letter.

FARGO SEED HOUSE
FARGO, N.D. U.S.A.

KUBANKA, DURUM, BURBANK'S, QUALITY Spring and Winter, ripens in 85 days. Winter wheats, World's Wonder, Minnturkey, Alberta Red Bark barley, Mammoth and Leader oats, Premost flax. Samples ten cents. Robert Blane, Harrowby, Man. 7-7

SELLING — IMPROVED RED FIFE WHEAT, \$1.25. White Blossom sweet clover, eight cents pound. Sacks extra. C. Shier, Colonsay, Sask. 12-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, ready, bagged, nine cents per pound. Kubanka wheat, Amber variety, \$1.25 bushel, bags extra. Ansley Smith, Carroll, Man. 13-2

Wheat

ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS KUBANKA WHEAT, \$1.25, sacks extra. Five-year-old grey Durham bull, pure-bred, have no papers, weight about 1,800. Sell for \$60. Fifty bushels potatoes, 40 cents per bushel. Sperry Asselstine, Fleming, Sask. 12-2

BUCKWHEAT, \$1.50 BUSHEL, BAGS EXTRA. Mammoth Bronze turkeys — Toms, 20-24 lbs., \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. A. E. Cox, Elm Creek, Man. 11-5

RUBY SEED WHEAT, CLEANED, MATURES in 80 days, rust-resistant, therefore better grade, better price, \$1.40 bushel, bags extra. Clem Deer, Canora, Sask. 11-3

Oats

CHOICE AMERICAN BANNER OATS, GROWN from registered seed, \$1.00 bushel, sacked; also Banner oats, ear lots, 60 cents; small lots, 75 cents. Shipped on approval. W. F. M. Cummins, Strathclair, Man. 9-5

INTRODUCED AND DEVELOPED BY SAS- katchewan University. Gerlach oats forms new standard variety, yield and quality unexcelled. Last call, \$3.25 100-pound sack. Arthur Hawksworth, Canwood, Sask. 13-2

FOR SALE—2,000 BUSHELS EXTRA FINE, pure, clean Victory seed oats. Shipping point Nalcam. Sample 15 cents. C. G. Tjomaland, Outlook, Sask. 13-2

SELLING—CLEANED SEED OATS, FRENCH Lyol variety, the short thick kind you are looking for, 70 cents, sacked. E. Weldon, Butler, Man. 11-3

SELLING—VICTORY OATS, GROWN ON breaking from registered seed, germination 97% government test, cleaned, 85 cents bushel, bags included. Bertram Gehl, Jansen, Sask. 11-3

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD BANNER SEED OATS, grown from registered seed on new land, germination 95%, 55 cents bushel, f.o.b. Isabella. R. E. Heise, Isabella, Man. 12-2

VICTORY OATS, PURE, HEAVY, OFFICIAL germination 100%, guaranteed satisfaction, \$2.75 bag of three bushels. C. Banks, Benito, Man. 12-2

GOLD RAIN OATS, PURE, CLEANED, SACKED, 65 cents. Test 96%. G. J. Stefansson, Elfron, Sask. 12-3

LIBERTY HULLESS OATS, HEAVY YIELDER, small quantity sows acre, choice, \$1.10, bagged. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—CAR LOAD OF ABUNDANCE SEED oats, price 50 cents bushel. John Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 13-3

SELLING—BANNER OATS, FIRST GENERA- tion, inspected, sealed and bagged, \$1.10 bushel. Lloyd Bros., Bangor, Sask. 13-2

SELLING—CHOICE CAR VICTORY SEED oats, cleaned, 55 cents bushel, f.o.b. Box 67, Waldron, Sask. 13-2

SELLING—2 C.W., FEED OATS, BALED HAY, lowest prices. Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 3-11

SELLING—THREE CARS BANNER OATS, Apply Richards Bros., Lashburn, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—CERTIFIED VICTORY OATS, Frank Ball, R.R. No. 2, Strathcona, Alta. 11-3

LEADER OATS, 55 CENTS BUSHEL. P. Ashern, Torquay, Sask. 9-4

SELLING—60-DAY OATS, POMEROY, ROB- lin, Man. 13-3

Flax

PREMOST FLAX, CLEANED, READY FOR drill, \$2.65 per bushel, sacks included. Thos. Mooney, Glroux, Man. 13-5

PREMOST FLAX SEED, CLEAN, \$3.00 BUSHEL. J. W. Roberts, Fairfax, Man. 13-2

PREMOST FLAX, CLEANED, \$2.50 BUSHEL. Sample ten cents. J. W. Barsl, Kennedy, Sask. 12-3

GOOD SEED FLAX, \$2.50. J. DAVEY, MAIR, Sask. 12-2

PREMOST FLAX, CLEANED, \$2.75. W. F. Somers, Carman, Man. 11-5

Rye

SELLING—SPRING RYE, CLEANED AND sacked, \$1.00 bushel. T. W. Russell, Tugaskie, Sask. 13-6

CAR LOAD RYE, 80 CENTS PER BUSHEL. J. O. Kovach, Kipling, Sask. 11-5

SPRING RYE SEED, RECLEANED AND sacked \$1.00 per bushel. F. Facer, Biggar, Sask. 11-5

Spelt

SPELT—HAVE GROWN THIS TEN YEARS IN dry district, no failure, 90 cents bushel, sacked, two-bushel lots and more. E. Gilnes, Vanguard, Sask. 11-6

SELLING—SPELT, \$1.75 PER 100 POUNDS, cleaned and bagged. Send for samples. L. Martens, Hearne, Sask. 12-3

Peas

GARDEN SEED PEAS, DELICIOUS FLAVORED, long podded variety, most desirable for market and private gardens, ten pounds \$1.00. Walter Moore, Letellier, Man. 10-5

WANTED—30 BUSHELS FIELD PEAS. ADVISE T. Henderson, Estevan, Sask. 10-5

Corn

SEED CORN—100 POUNDS, \$4.00. SUCCESS- fully grown on 60 Canadian farms 1922. Samples, particulars, Roy Rush, St. Lawrence, South Dakota 10-5

SELLING—IMPROVED SQUAW CORN, \$4.00 per bushel; 30 cents per pound. Geo. Trew, Cantuar, Sask. 13-2

Grass Seed

Pure Western Rye Grass

THE University of Saskatchewan purchased 2,100 pounds of our seed for their pastures. It is a mistake to make in following their lead. It is extra choice quality seed of high germination, heavy and re-cleaned. Grow hay, pasture stock, bind soil, and whenever you wish kill it completely with one plowing. Price 7c per lb., sacks free. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

F. J. WHITING, TRAYNOE, SASK.
Registered Stock and Seed Farm

SELLING—SIBERIAN MILLET SEED, GROWN from best seed obtainable on clean land, is of heavy yielding forage type, yield from two to four tons per acre, makes finest of hay for all classes of stock, doubly cleaned with new special millet cleaner, \$5.00 per 100; cotton bags, 40 cents; jute sacks, 20. Discount on larger orders to trade. Order early. H. A. Gorrell, Oxbow, Sask. 10-7

FOR SALE—HOG AND COMMON MILLET, four cents per pound; Siberian, five cents; White Blossom sweet clover, ten cents per pound; Brome grass, 10 cents. Good re-cleaned heavy seed. Bags included. Cash with order. Samples on request. Prompt shipments. Thorby Elliott Ltd., Carnduff, Sask. 12-9

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, RE- cleaned, hulled, scarified, guaranteed strain that has never winter killed, government tested No. 1, ten cents pound, f.o.b. Guernsey, sacks extra. Sample free. Guernsey Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask. 10-5

PRIZE BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS seed. Mixed half and half, 10c; Western Rye, 9c; Brome, 12c; in 50 and 100-pound sacks. Winning Provincial Seed Fair. Allow 14 pounds per acre. Free Pamphlet. Hallman Grass Seed Growers, Benton or Empress, Alta. 10-1

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED— Grown and carefully selected for five years in Saskatchewan, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 10 cents pound f.o.b. Sinaluta, Sask., bags included. W. C. Hill & Son. 12-3

MACSEL—FAMOUS FREE-SEEDING AL- falfa, 600 pounds per acre last year. Big money maker. Supply limited. Price \$1.00 per pound, f.o.b. Selkirk, Man. Bags free. Selkirk Farm Bureau. 12-3

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover, grown on clean land, not infested with French or other weeds, cleaned and scarified, ten cents pound, sacks free. John McKay, Govan, Sask. 13-3

GRASS SEED—GOVERNMENT TESTED, cleaned, sacked. Western rye, ten cents; Golden Millet, four cents pound. Ludlow & Sons, Assiniboia, Sask. 12-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—GROWN from Harris McFayden's nitro-cultured seed on fallow, hulled, cleaned, scarified, ten cents per pound. E. R. Clark, Sinaluta, Sask. 8-6

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 8 1-3 cents pound, bags included, f.o.b. Eyebrow or Craik. T. Foulston. 10-3

CHOICE BROME GRASS SEED, FREE FROM noxious weeds. Pound, ten cents, 100 pounds or over sacks included. Criddle Bros., Treesbank, Man. 10-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified, cleaned, \$10 100, bags included. Get my experience in seedling early. W. F. Somers, Carman, Man. 11-5

FOR SALE—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover seed, scarified, 11 cents pound, f.o.b. Buxton; sacks 45 cents extra. Buxton Grain and Potato Co., Buxton, N. Dakota. 11-5

CHOICE HEAVY BROME SEED, FREE FROM noxious weeds, cleaned and sacked, \$9.00 100 pounds. Sample on request. W. J. Owen, Grayville, Man. 12-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, FREE FROM noxious weeds, \$7.00 100 pounds, cleaned and bagged. No better seed at any price. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 12-5

SELLING—LARGE QUANTITY BROME SEED, cleaned, bagged, free noxious weeds, ten cents pound. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. Morrish, Oxbow, Sask. 13-7

SELLING—250 BUSHELS SWEET CLOVER seed, Early White Blossom variety, cleaned, scarified, Manitoba grown 1922, ten cents pound, bags included. W. J. McNally, Butler, Man. 13-5

TIMOTHY, 2,000 POUNDS, GROWN TOWN- ship 48, from Harris McFayden's Maxo, \$4.00 50 pounds, f.o.b. Ridgedale, Sask., bags free. Frank Armitage. 13-2

BROME SEED, CLEAN, SECOND PRIZE Provincial seed fair, ten cents per pound; half ton or over, nine cents. John V. Thomson and Son, Gladys, Alta. 13-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, cleaned, scarified, ten cents per pound; over 350 pounds, nine cents; sacks included. Frier and Lockwood, Davidson, Sask. 13-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, \$5.00 per bushel; over ten bushels, \$4.00. Sample on request. S. Brongersma, Cupar, Sask. 12-6

WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED, WELL cleaned, \$6.00 bushel, bags included. Chas. Stuart, Tugaskie, Sask. 12-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, SEVEN CENTS per pound; heavy, clean seed; bags free. Edward Adams, Grenfell, Sask. 12-6

FOR SALE—SIBERIAN MILLET, CLEAN, \$4.00 per 100 pounds, sacks included. Thos. Parkes, Oak Lake, Man. 12-2

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, READY for seed, per pound nine cents, f.o.b. Morris, Man. Bags extra. George Wilcox. 12-2

SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE BLOSSOM, cleaned and scarified, \$10 per 100 pounds, bags included, f.o.b. Muenster, Sask. Jos. Bonas. 12-4

TIMOTHY AND RYE GRASS SEED, EACH \$10 per 100, sacked, f.o.b. Peers, Alta. W. F. Dadson. 12-3

BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED AND sacked, ten cents pound. Charles Haddow, Wilmar, Sask. 12-2

BROME SEED, FREE FROM WEEDS, EIGHT cents pound. Thomas Thompson, Fairlight, Sask. 12-3

NINE CENTS POUND, BAGGED—BROME grass: sweet clover, white; tested, scarified, cleaned. Measner, Fairlight, Sask. 12-4

BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, ten cents per pound. J. Connell, Gladys, Alta. 13-3

SELLING—TIMOTHY SEED, TEN CENTS pound, sacks included. Austin Moll, Unity, Sask. 13-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCAR- ified, re-cleaned, nine cents pound. Alfred Anderson, Lockwood, Sask. 12-3

ALFALFA SEED, GENUINE GRIMM, 100 pounds, \$50. Brome, 100 pounds, \$10. F. E. Wilson, Caron, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, eight cents pound. E. Mortson, Fairlight, Sask. 13-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, raised ten years Saskatchewan, \$4.50. R. Z. Mellicke, Dundurn, Sask. 13-3

SELLING—ALFALFA SEED, FROM I BELIEVE, the oldest fields in northern Canada, 45 cents pound. R. V. Madsen, R.R. No. 1, Benito, Man. 12-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, ten cents pound, bags included. Sample on request. W. J. Moore, Tugaskie, Sask. 12-3

BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, EIGHT cents per pound; uncleaned, \$5.00 per 100. John C. Cowan, Gainsboro, Sask. 12-4

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, CLEAN, ten cents per pound, sacked. C. W. Kerr, Clearwater, Man. 12-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED and cleaned, \$10 per 100 pounds, f.o.b. Virden. H. McDonald, Virden, Man. 12-5

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, TEN CENTS pound, sacks included. J. O. Carter, Elm Creek, Man. 12-5

SELLING—TIMOTHY SEED, FREE FROM weeds, six cents pound, f.o.b. Melville, Sask. Peter Wassall. 12-6

BROME SEED, CLEANED, BAGGED, 8 1/2 CENTS pound, any quantity. Geo. Gray & Son, Grayville, Man. 12-8

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED, cleaned, bagged, eight dollars 100. B. Brewster, Greenridge, Man. 12-3

ALFALFA SEED, 75 CENTS POUND, F.O.B. Veteran. Successfully grown in Alberta 12 years, known as Baltic variegated strain; no noxious weeds. J. F. Walker, Veteran, Alta. 11-4

SELLING—BROME GRASS, CLEAN, FIRST- class seed, small lots, 10 1/2 cents per pound; large quantities, ten cents per pound. Apply F. A. Jones, Oxbow, Sask. 11-4

SIBERIAN MILLET SEED, CLEANED AND sacked, \$4.00 100 pounds, very clean. R. Grosenick, Tilney, Sask. 11-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED, hulled, no weed seeds, nine cents pound, bags included. J. H. Cameron, Tyvan, Sask. 11-6

BROME SEED, CLEANED, BAGGED, FREE from weed seeds, ten cents pound. J. H. Cameron, Tyvan, Sask. 11-6

GOOD TIMOTHY SEED, NINE CENTS PER pound, bags included. A. Gayton, Manitoba, Man. 11-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED, scarified, hulled, ten cents pound. Jacob Frank, Cymric, Sask. 11-3

CROSSED GRIMM AND COSSACK ALFALFA, 50 cents per pound. Sample. J. Turnquist, Warman, Sask. 11-3

BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, TEN cents per pound. R. Alexander, Gladys, Alta. 12-2

RYE GRASS SEED, HIGH GERMINATION, seven cents per pound, sacks included. Sample on request. Geo. Duck, Watrous, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, ten cents per pound. H. H. Huffman, Baldur, Man. 11-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS, RECLEANED, HEAVY seed, no noxious weeds, bags included, eight cents pound. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 9-5

MILLET SELLING AT \$3.50 PER 100. COM- mon variety, equally as good as hay and corn for cattle. J. F. Swanston, Sperling, Man. 9-5

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SELLING—TWO OR THREE-INCH WELL drill and tools, without engine, 300-foot rods, 300-foot capacity, \$200. John Ansum, Preeceville, Sask. 12-2

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LAST CALL! GREATEST HONEY BARGAIN of the season. Very choicest White Clover Honey, five and ten pound pails, 60 pounds to the crate. Remaining 50 crates to clear, \$7.50 crate. First come, first served. No orders booked. Prices f.o.b. Brucefield. Order at once and avoid disappointment. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 11

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ONTARIO MAPLE SYRUP—GUARANTEED absolutely pure, \$11 cash per crate of six gallons; about 80 pounds, f.o.b. Toronto. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch, N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave. Toronto.

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Prairie Hay Silage

The 1922 report of the Dominion chemist contains an analysis of silage made from prairie hay. This silage was sent in from Chilliwack, B.C., with the following remarks: "From all appearance this silage seems to be good, and if analysis shows it to have any considerable feeding value it would be a great boon to the dairy industry in this and other localities."

The analysis shows it to be higher in protein than any of the other samples tested by the department during the year with the exception of those made

from the legumes, clover, peas, etc. It was likewise the least acid of all the samples and lower in fibre than practically all the others excepting corn and

sunflowers which were best in this respect. Dr. Shutt's remarks are "that it would appear to be a useful and nutritious forage."

Conference on Farmers' Debts

Business Interests and Farmers Meet at Calgary to Discuss Ways and Means of Coping with Present Economic Conditions

REPRESENTATIVES of the farming, general business and financial interests met in conference in Calgary, on March 8, under arrangements made by E. J. Fream, drought relief commissioner, to consider the economic conditions of the province and suggestions for relief. President H. W. Wood, H. Scholefield and George Bevington, were present on behalf of the U.F.A., and among other business men were W. Toole, of the Canada Life; H. A. Howard, of the Trusts and Guarantee Company, Ltd.; A. M. Peters, of the Bank of Montreal; J. B. Corbet, representing the Bankers Association; W. T. Creighton, representing the Mortgage Association; J. T. Atkinson, for the Implement Dealers Association; and R. J. Hutchings, for the Canadian Credit Men's Association.

The proposals for funding the farmers' debts were discussed and rejected as impracticable but the conference recommended the repeal of the Drought Relief Act, and the passing of an act which would deal fairly with both debtor and creditor. President H. W. Wood said that the condition of the farmers was well known. They wanted to pay their debts but were without the means and were anxious to know what their creditors were prepared to do to help out. The funding scheme was presented by W. M. Merriam, who said that if the farmers' debts could be spread over a long period of years every cent of the indebtedness which was now pressing so heavily upon them would be paid. Mr. Peters said that conditions were not as bad as had been stated, and that the deposits of the farmers in Alberta banks were substantial. William Toole said that only 25 per cent. of the mortgages held by his company were badly in arrears, and Mr. Howard said that not more than 5 or 10 per cent. of his company's mortgages were in serious condition of arrears. Mr. Corbet said that the banks could not accept any scheme for the extension of credits over a long period and others agreed that the scheme was neither desirable nor practicable.

Causes of Distress

After an examination of hundreds of cases of distress among the farmers, Mr. Fream stated that the main causes of the present condition of indebtedness were:

The drive for greater production in the war period which had encouraged farmers to buy land at high prices.

The tendency to plunge for big crops when prices were high and the consequent departure from sound farming methods.

The ease with which credit could be obtained which was facilitated by the banks.

The advancing of money to farmers to go into livestock when prices were high, money which could not be repaid when the prices fell.

The ease with which farmers could secure government relief when they got into difficulties.

The situation in Alberta, Mr. Fream stated, was very bad but still far from hopeless and the difficulties could be overcome if all interests would get together and work together to overcome them.

Legislation Proposed

After some hours of discussion the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, this conference is assembled for the purpose of considering ways and means looking to a solution of the present financial embarrassment of the many farmer debtors in the province.

"And, whereas, any form of funding such as has been suggested here and elsewhere could only be evolved and finally concluded after a long period of time, even if found practical, and in the meantime the efforts necessary for

bringing about such a funding scheme would create an unusual precedent and far-reaching effects on the individual citizen and on the general credit of the province.

"And, whereas, the desired relief is individual and not general and no scheme should be evolved that includes more than those individual cases requiring relief;

"Therefore this conference is of the opinion that any funding scheme so far suggested is not presently feasible and that the Drought Area Relief Act should be repealed and that there should be substituted therefor such legislation as will fairly protect the debtor and his creditors.

"And that such legislation should avoid blanket protection and any other features favoring of a moratorium and tending to interfere with or discourage the free flow of capital for investment into the province."

This resolution came from the financial representatives after the various business groups of the conference had met in separate consultation.

There was a general opinion that the conference had served a good purpose and it was decided to form a permanent committee representative of the interests meeting in the conference to deal with common economic problems. Details of the form of this permanent organization were not settled, but it was proposed that it consist of representatives of the ten business organizations, including the U.F.A., represented at the conference, with a sub-committee consisting of one representative from each of the organizations.

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Establish Domestic Egg Grading

Canada is to have a Dominion-wide regulation for the grading of domestic eggs, as forecasted in The Guide issue of January 31. The regulations agreed to at that time by a joint committee of representatives of the producers, the egg trade and the three prairie provincial governments were reviewed at a similar meeting of eastern interests at Ottawa, on March 16, and, with slight amendment, adopted. Ministerial assurance that this agreement will be given legal effect has been secured.

At the present time the Dominion government inspects and grades all eggs intended for export or that move from province to province. The effect of this grading has been to enhance enormously the reputation of Canadian eggs on the British market, a fact which is reflected in the price they command. These regulations were brought into force not without some opposition, particularly in Eastern Canada, which is not so well educated in matters of grading as the West. The beneficial effects of grading have done much to outlive this opposition and make possible this next step, grading for domestic consumption.

Under the agreement, producers who market their eggs in 12-dozen crates or in lots of not less than 15 dozen shall be paid according to the grades now in use for export. If the first receiver, in most cases the country merchant, cares to do his own candling, settlement can be made immediately. If he is unable or unwilling to do his candling on the premises, he may delegate that work to a central candling station operated at the point where he disposes of his eggs, provided he ships regularly and consignments are not held. That probably means that wholesalers who do not operate candling stations at the present time will establish them, or else that candling stations may start as separate commercial companies doing that work solely on custom, as is the case now in one of the largest Saskatchewan cities. Every case or container of eggs that is offered for sale to the consumer must have the grade properly marked upon it. Grading will be supervised by the Dominion government.

It is understood that the enforcement of these regulations will be preceded and accompanied by some educational publicity, informing consumers as to the relative merits of the different grades. It is generally conceded that egg consumption is limited by the frequent disappointments which the city consumer experiences when he prys into the shell of an apparently innocent egg. The Dominion government's warranty behind an egg will establish confidence on the part of the consumer, and it is reasonably expected that the demand for the better class of product will establish a price which will repay the conscientious producer who tries to market a wholesome article.

In the furtherance of this matter considerable credit attaches to members of the various departments of agriculture who without much assistance took care of the producers' interests.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., March 28, 1923

WHEAT—Indications point to a considerable quantity of wheat having been sold for export during the past week. The bulk of this wheat was in Eastern Canada. Farmers' sales have been liberal. Much wheat held at \$1.15, basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William, was disposed of, and at the time of writing market has been cleared of all wheat held around present levels, and is in a position to do better should any fair volume of buying put in appearance. There is no indication of this at the moment. The small quantities worked from day to day just about care for country offerings, which are getting heavier. American market declines during the past few days have been reflected here, but local market has held comparatively firm. The lack of interest in "spot" wheat is very marked for this time of the year, No. 1 Northern still being at the carrying charge to May 1.

OATS AND BARLEY—Markets have been steady during the week and prices show a slight improvement. There has been a good demand during the last couple of days for all grades of oats, and it is reported that a considerable quantity of oats have been sold for the opening of navigation. Spreads have narrowed up about 1c on all grades and offerings have increased as a result.

FLAX—Steady market with crushers paying good premiums; offerings very light.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur March 19 to March 24, inclusive

Date	WHEAT			OATS			BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Mar 19	81½	49½	44	44	42½	41½	55½	51½	48	48	242	238	221	79½
20	82½	49½	44½	44½	43	42	55½	51½	48½	48½	243	239	222	79½
21	82½	49½	44½	44½	43	42½	55½	51½	48½	48½	244	246	223	81½
22	84½	50½	45	45	43	42½	56½	52½	48½	48½	244½	240½	223½	81½
23	84½	50½	45½	45½	44	43½	56½	52½	48½	48½	244½	240½	223½	81½
24	84½	52½	45½	45½	44½	43½	56½	52½	48½	48½	347½	243½	226½	80½
Week Ago	82½	49½	44½	44½	43½	42½	56	52	49½	49½	243½	239½	222½	81
Year Ago	93½	48½	44	44½	43½	40	65	62	56½	56½	229½	224½	210½	101½

Mar. 19 to Mar. 24 inclusive	19	20	21	22	23	24	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 115	116	116	117	116	116	116	116	134
July 116	117	118	118	117	117	117	117	132
Oats—								
May 48	48	49	49	49	49	49	49	47
July 48	48	48	49	48	48	48	48	47
Barley—								
May 57	57	57	57	57	57	58	58	66
July 58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	64
Flax—								
May 241	242	243	243	243	246	242	230	
July 234	235	235	235	235	238	235	229	
Rye—								
Dec. 81	82	83	83	82	82	83	102	
July 83	83	84	83	83	83	84	...	

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.22½ to \$1.31½; No. 1 northern, \$1.20½ to \$1.29½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.19½ to \$1.26½; No. 2 northern, \$1.17½ to \$1.24½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.15½ to \$1.23½; No. 3 northern, \$1.13½ to \$1.20½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.23½ to \$1.29½; No. 1 hard, \$1.21½ to \$1.24½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.19½ to \$1.21½; No. 1 hard, \$1.17½ to \$1.19½. Oats—No. 2 white, 41c to 43c; No. 3 white, 40c to 42c; No. 4 white, 38c to 40c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 58c to 61c; medium to good, 55c to 57c; lower grades, 77c to 77½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.08½ to \$3.10½.

CATTLE MARKET REQUIREMENTS

The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa makes the following forecast of the beef cattle market during the coming season: First, well-finished steers will be in demand for slaughter in the latter part of March, and in April and May. Second, breeder steers, winter fed and of medium weights, dehorned, will be wanted from the end of March to May to go on British pasture. Third, well finished grain-fed cattle for immediate slaughter in Britain will be wanted in May and June; these must be high quality stock, early matured. Fourth, grass-finished cattle will be required for the British market in August to November. In this connection, too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the kind of cattle wanted. Store cattle for the British trade should average around 1,100 pounds and must be two years old or long yearlings of the best type, well fleshed, with the breeding necessary to take on proper finish. For immediate slaughter, cattle of 1,200 pounds or over will be taken, providing they are well-bred beef cattle with the form, quality and finish to dress out to a high percentage.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow sold 338 Canadian cattle under a fair trade. Choice Ontario's 11c to 12c alive, extreme top 12c. Westerners 10c to 11c. Bulls 8c to 9c. Best Scotch 12c to 13c, exceptionally heavy run. Irish sales, 400 head 11c to 12c. Birkenhead sales of Canadians amounted to 1,099 head. Prices ranged from 21c to 22c, in sink. London sold 400 Canadian dressed sides from 19c to 20c. Trade slow, rather weak tendency.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd., report as follows for week ending March 23, 1923: Receipts this week: Cattle, 2,974; hogs, 2,648; sheep, 517. Last week: Cattle, 3,196; hogs, 2,986; sheep, 25. The cattle run during the past week has been about the same as the previous week, the quality on the whole being a shade better. Prices, if anything, show a slight improvement on the light-weight, well-finished stuff. Top butcher steers continue to bring from 5½c to 5½c with a few odd handy-weights reaching as high as 6c, and some baby beef at 6½c. The great bulk of medium to good butcher steers are selling from 5c to 5½c, with choice stocker and feeder steers active sellers at prices ranging from 4½c to 5c. Common feeders are hard sellers at prices ranging from 3½c to 4c. Fat cows are finding a shade better outlet at prices ranging from 3½c to 4c. Choice fat heifers at from 4½c to 5½c.

WHEAT PRICES

Mar. 19 to Mar. 24, inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Mar 19	113½	111½	108½	102½	96½	89½
20	114½	112½	109½	103½	96½	89½
21	114½	112½	109½	103½	97½	90½
22	115½	113½	110½	104½	98½	91½
23	114½	112½	109½	104½	97½	90½
24	114½	112½	109½	103½	97½	90½
Week Ago	114½	112½	109½	103½	97½	90½
Year Ago	138½	134½	126½	116½	105½	95½

been liberally supplied with local fresh during the past week, and as a result the market is weaker. Dealers are now quoting 25c delivered and jobbing at 30c. In the North Battleford section local receipts are in excess of the local demand and gatherers are receiving 25c. Some eggs have been put into storage. Poultry: A few live fowl are being bought at 13c delivered.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Receipts reported lighter on account of cold weather and the market has steadied considerably during the past week. Quotations on a graded basis delivered extras 23c, firsts 20c. Extras are jobbing at 30c, firsts 27c. Quality is reported to be good. Poultry: Fresh killed poultry is scarce and prices on frozen stock are unchanged.

CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts last week on this market were unusually heavy and are reported as between 300 and 400 cases a day. Quality is reported fairly good but size poor. One car of local fresh is now rolling Montreal. The last importation of States eggs is reported to be in storage. On a graded basis dealers are quoting extras 20-21c, firsts 19c, seconds 15c. Poultry: No business reported.

Third Week of Cattle Pool

That the pool selling of cattle is gaining in popularity with farmers is shown by the record of the third pool which closed on Wednesday, March 14. During the week 963 cattle were received by the pool and were disposed of for the benefit of producers. The total weight of these cattle was 1,370,000 pounds. The pool management filled last week a direct order from Ida Grove, Iowa. A considerable number of farmers of that state are sending orders direct to Winnipeg for the best class of feeder cattle available, in fact, more orders for the highest grade of feeders are being received than there are cattle of that class available. A number of direct shipments to the market at Buffalo were made last week as well as to other eastern and southern markets. A number of export cattle are now on their way to Great Britain for co-operative selling. Reports from Edmonton and from Calgary are that pool selling has made a strong start on those markets and will be as popular there as at St. Boniface.

Fourth Week of Cattle Pool

Each weekly pool at the St. Boniface Stock Yards shows a steadily increasing number of farmers participating, and the percentage of cattle arriving at the stock yards, which is sold co-operatively, grows daily. The fourth pool at St. Boniface comprised 800 cattle.

An interesting shipment the other day was a car load of feeders direct from Edmonton to Fergus, Ontario.

One small point in Iowa has already taken five loads of feeder steers. They are demanding the highest type of feeder steers, dehorned and with good indications of breeding. It will be easy to sell hundreds of loads of such cattle in the corn belt states, if animals of sufficient quality are available.

There is a big shipment of export cattle for the pool on the first steamship which will land the cattle in Great Britain under the new regulations permitting importation of Canadian store cattle. The export of cattle to Great Britain under these new regulations is expected to be one of the important features of the co-operative selling plan.

CALGARY

Receipts of livestock to the yards today consisted of 98 cattle, 17 calves, 1,286 hogs and 561 sheep. Choice butcher steers sold from \$5.00 to \$6.00; good, \$4.50 to \$4.75. Choice heifers \$4.25 to \$5.25; choice cows \$4.25 to \$4.50; good, \$3.75 to \$3.85; medium \$2.75 to \$3.00. A few very choice calves sold at \$7.00; choice \$5.00; medium to good, \$3.50 to \$4.25; medium to good stockers and feeders, \$3.50 to \$4.10; medium stocker heifer, \$2.00. Good lambs \$11.50 yearling wethers \$9.50; ewes \$7.50. Thick smooth hogs \$8.85 and select bacon \$9.73, off car weights.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Receipts are increasing rapidly on this market, dealers are now quoting country shippers 30c delivered. Extras are jobbing 40c, firsts 38c. Fairly heavy arrivals of States eggs are reported, these are jobbing at 30c. Poultry: No business reported.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: The markets in this province have

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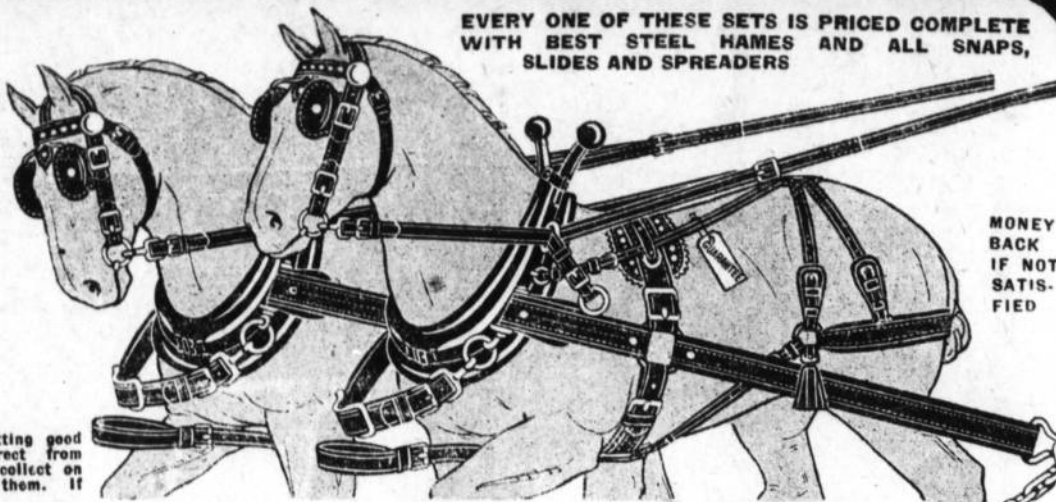
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If Bridles not wanted, deduct 4.40. If Lines not wanted, deduct 4.60.

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BELLY BANDS—12 inches folded, with layer, two rows of stitching; 1½-inch buckles. **BREECHING**—3-ring style, 1-inch hip straps and rib straps; 2-inch folded seat with 1½-inch layer, side straps ½ inch. **HAMES**—All steel, 2-piece construction, nubia finish, ball top, overtop pattern with adjustable hame strap loops. If No. 3 wood bolt hames wanted, deduct \$1.50. **HAME STRAPS**—Best leather sewn, spreaders—½-inch double strap with duranoid ring. All snaps and slides furnished.

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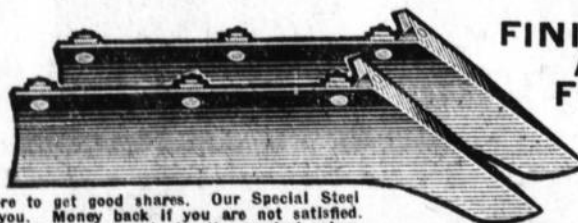
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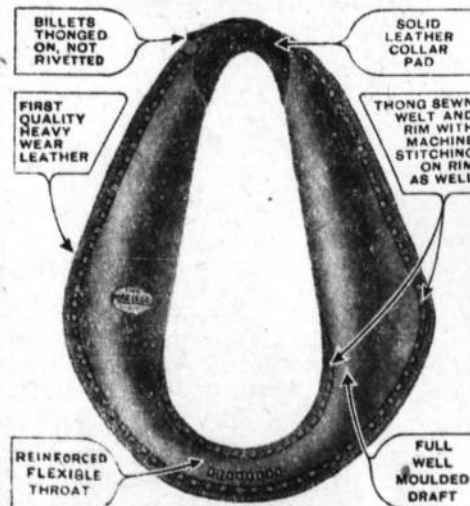
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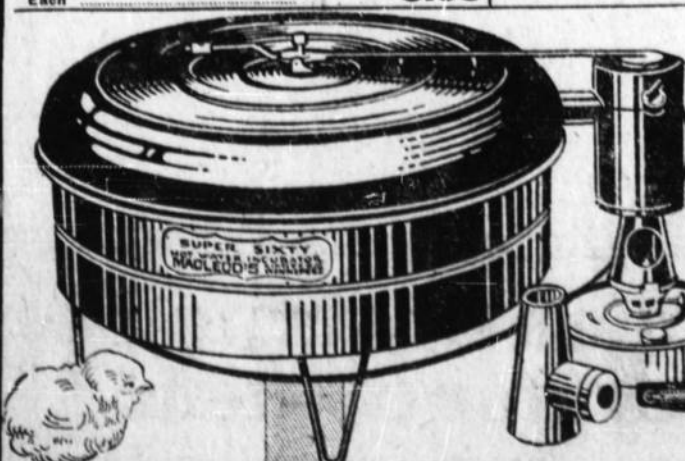
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47A11 —200-lb. capacity Bench Separator; Wt. 100 lbs.	33.30

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